The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

More Federal Troops thrown into Virginia.

Crossing of the Potomac at Williamsport.

Arrival of Col. Stone's Advance Guard at Leesburgh.

Heavy Ordnance for the Intrenchments.

The Retreat of the Rebels from Harper's Ferry

The Main Body gone to Manassas Junction.

Ex-Gov. Wise Marching on Romney.

He Intends to Intercept Gen. McClellan.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Reported Concentration of Secessionists at Boonville.

Projected Operations at Fortress Monroe.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

The Sanitary Commission created by order of President LINCOLN, for the purpose of supervising the condition of the Volunteer forces, closed its first session in Washington on Saturday, and adjourned to meet in New-York on Thursday of next week. The work of the Commission has been confined thus far to organization and inquiry, preparatory to practical efforts in behalf of the troops. The inquiries made comprehend the entire scope of sanitary measures. It is hardly necessary to say that this Commission may work great good. I am glad to believe that it will produce results in the highest degree beneficial to the army in the field.

DIVULGING GOVERNMENT PLANS.

I imagine the newspaper correspondents are making more of the alleged indignation of the Government at the premature divulgence of its plans of operations than the facts justify. The Reporter of the Associated Press is anxious that the Government should take possession of the telegraph and stop all special reports, leaving him a monopoly of the business. The specials have a natural, and perhaps commendable, desire to make the most of a few grumbles from the War Department, by way of magnifying their own importance. These two motives prompt the little tempest in the reportorial teapot, which has been noticed for the past few days. The fact is, none of the reporters enjoy any facilities for ascertaining what projects are really contemplated by those planning and conducting the campaign. Each reporter looks on, and keeps his ears open. By so doing, he can form conclusions, and it certainly needs no great cunning to tell what troops are going to Alexandria, or Harper's Ferry, or Leesburgh, or Rockville, when you see the men on the road, and know that, so long as they move at all, they must move in those directions. If there has been any trouble or loss growing out of newspaper statements of movements, it has been more because commanders were slow to execute, rather than because correspondents were quick to divulge.

MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT.

It is stated that Col. LAMON three weeks ago tendered his resignation of the office of Marshal of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of raising and taking command of a brigade of Virginia troops. The President, I believe, declined to accept the resignation, but gave Col. LAMON permission and leave of absence for the purpose of carrying out his patriotic enterprise. Col. LAMON is a native of Virginia; is a true man, of tried courage, and admitted capacity, to whose standard the young men of Virginia are rapidly rallying. I believe he leaves Washington immediately to take command in person of the troops already raised in response to his late proclamation.

FROM HARPER'S FERRY.

The War Department received dispatches at a late hour last night, containing further details of the fleeing of the rebels from Harper's Ferry. The order to evacuate had been given one day before it occurred. A few small arms were left behind by the fugitives, but the place is generally deserted and the dwellings are mostly closed. The rear of the Confederate column in retreat was ten miles from Harper's Ferry on Saturday noon.

The Capitol is undergoing the necessary renovation for the reception of the Senate and House members for the Summer session. Matting takes the place of the carpets soiled and worn by the troops; the desks have been repaired and varnished, and Col. FORNEY proposes to rearrange the interior session apartments tastefully for the special meeting of Congress. Light cane-seat chairs are substituted for the cumbrous old ones—a decided improvement.

FROM PHILLIPPA TO WINCHESTER.

Col. FRED. LANDER, the gallant Aid to Gen. MCCLELLAN, was last heard from at Phillippa, at the head of two fine regiments. He left that point several days ago, and it is now supposed that he has made a forced march straight across the mountains towards Winchester, with his men, by way of Williamsport. The distance is about ninety miles, and it was probably the intention of the colonel to reach the latter point in time to aid in cutting off the retreat of the rebels from Harper's Ferry. No dispatches have as yet been received from him since the Phillippa affair. LEO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

[illegible] evidences of Secretary FLOYD'S villainies appear, as the new Administration finds leisure to examine his transactions. One of recent development possesses peculiar interest at this time.

On Governor's Island there were twenty large guns, some of which were of extraordinary size and weight, which the Secretary, being, it is supposed, rather "hard up," sold to a prominent New-Jersey machine-shop, as old iron, for the moderate sum of $20 per ton. So well made were the guns that it was found a physical impossibility to break them in the ordinary manner, and it was only by the use of the lathe that they were destroyed. Several of them weighed 7,000 lbs. each. Six of them remain unbroken, and the Department has ordered an examination of them, so that they may again be taken into the service of the country.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15.

A company of United States infantry, Capt. KING, passed over into Virginia this evening.

Col. STONE, it is said, reached Leesburgh, Virginia, with the New-York Ninth Regiment, his advance guard.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 16.

The City Infirmary, now used as a military hospital, contains 104 patients, only three of whom are considered seriously ill.

The Third Michigan Regiment, 1,050 strong, arrived here to-day. They immediately joined the camp of the Second Michigan Regiment, near the Great Reservoir, Potomac Aqueduct, about four miles from Georgetown.

No noteworthy military movements have been announced to-day. The troops, however, are prepared for any emergency.

A secession spy was arrested to-day within four miles of Leesburgh, and brought hither and lodged in jail.

Nine rifled cannon arrived to-day, six of which were immediately sent forward.

Mr. G. MOORE, of this city, has been appointed Assistant Quartermaster-General under Quartermaster-Gen. MEIGS, with the rank of Captain.

REPORTS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Saturday, June 15.

Mr. DICKENS, who has been a prisoner for some days, having been arrested at his farm-house, was released this afternoon, by orders from the War Department, it having been ascertained that his arrest was entirely unwarranted, and that the informer was a youth of suspicious character, who has himself been arrested for horse-stealing and other crimes. Mr. DICKENS is a son of the venerable ASBURY DICKENS, Secretary of the Senate.

In order to guard against other errors of this character, a general order has been issued to the Government troops in regard to the treatment of citizens. The order provides that no arrests shall be made unless by a special order from an officer.

There was a dress parade of all the troops this afternoon. They were drawn up in line from Headquarters, and reviewed by Col. HEINTZELMAN.

To-day is the hottest weather the troops have yet experienced, the thermometer being 105° in the shade.

It was reported at Vienna, fifteen miles out of this, among Secessionists, that the Federal forces were at Leesburgh. The people there were in communication with the rebels, their scouts being there up to yesterday.

IMPORTANT RECONNOISANCE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, Monday, June 16.

A reconnoisance of the London and Hampshire Railroad was made to-day, two miles beyond Nima, which is 15 miles north of Alexandria, the train being under charge of Col. POWERS, accompanied by the First Regiment of Connecticut troops, under the command of Brig.-Gen. TYLER. It was reported that the Fourth Bridge, but recently constructed, was burnt last night, but all the bridges were found safe, and the train returned.

When two miles this side of Vienna, a man in ambush fired on the train, wounding GEORGE BUSBEE, of the Connecticut Life Guards. Gen. TYLER was standing aside of the wounded man, on an open car. The shot was evidently intended for him. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the companies were divided to scour the woods, and search the neighboring farm-houses, etc., to make a circuit of a mile.

Two men were arrested, named WALKER and MCMILLS, in the house of the latter. All the evidence that could be obtained, tended towards criminating WALKER, who, with the other prisoner and a negro witnesses, were brought to Alexandria.

The train was within three miles of 900 rebel troops, and six miles of Fairfax Court house, where, it is understood, there were 2,500 troops, besides recent arrivals.

On reaching Arlington Mills, the train met with a party of cavalry and infantry, who had set out to examine the truth of a rumor that the Federal troops were attacked and the bridges burned, cutting off their retreat. This was a current rumor in Alexandria during the afternoon, and was only set at rest by the arrival of the train, after an absence of half a day.

A Philadelphian, who had been within a mile and a half of Fairfax Court-House, also met the train at Arlington Mills, bringing information that troops were arriving at Fairfax Court-House from Manassas Junction. He was standing on a hill near Fairfax, and heard drums beating. He saw a number of tents, when he thought it best to return.

Another report says that three companies arrived at Fairfax this A. M.

Movements towards this point are apprehended in some quarters.

The names of the prisoners arrested are WM. TEMPLE WALKER and GEO. MCMILLS.

WALKER has a bad countenance, and has been recognized by Capt. MELLAI, Provost Marshal, as one to whom he several times refused a pass. It is understood that MCMILLS has stated, since his arrest, that WALKER had threatened to shoot Capt. MEDLOR.

Information has been received, this evening, that a coal schooner which sailed hence on Friday, ran ashore below, and was set on fire by a United States vessel.

REPORTS FROM ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, Saturday, June 15.

Many heavy guns and carriages arrived here yesterday, and are being rapidly placed in position.

There were several alarms last night.

Company B, of the United States Cavalry, under Lieut. TOMPKINS, went near Fairfax Court-House last night, reconnoitering, but did not see the Secessionists in large force in the neighborhood.

The New-York Eighth, Thirteenth, and Twenty-eighth Regiments are all encamped near the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 16.

This morning at 9 o'clock, Col. MOORHEAD'S Regiment broke camp at Patterson's Park, and marched through Baltimore street to the Washington dépôt and took the cars for Washington.

The regiment presented a fine appearance. They had a long train of wagons, with camp equipage, &c.

The Ninth Michigan Regiment also passed through here for Washington, to-day.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 16.

Returns from the First District give CHERSFIELD (Union) 11,800 majority.

The returns from the Sixth District are not complete, but sufficient is known to render CALVERT'S election certain, by not less than 400 Union majority. The State has thus gone decidedly for the Union, by an immense vote.

PROVISIONS GOING SOUTHWARD.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, June 16.

Considerable quantities of provisions have been received here during the past three days, mostly from Madison, Indiana, which have gone and are going South, *via* the Nashville Railroad.

ACCIDENT TO ONE OF THE ROXBURY CITY GUARDS.

NEW-LONDON, Saturday, June 15.

DANIEL MILLER, of the Roxbury (Mass.) City Guards, was run over by the train, this evening, at Groton, opposite New-London. He is not expected to survive.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

REPORTS FROM HAGERSTOWN.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Saturday, June 15—Midnight.

An express messenger has just returned from Harper's Ferry, having left there to-day. This afternoon he was in the Ferry several hours. All of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad bridges had been burned, save two spans and about three hundred yards of tressel-work. The bridge over the Shenandoah River is still standing. Persons walk up and down the canal, on the opposite side of the river, freely. The sentinels stationed there do not fire upon them. Two camps are on the heights, containing about six hundred men. The remainder of the troops vacated, to-night, to follow the main body, at Winchester. The greater part of the 14,000 troops stationed at the Ferry go southward to join Gens. BEAUREGARD and LEE'S forces. The smaller body, it is believed, will march to join Gen. HENRY A. WISE, at Romney, who is on the march to oppose the advance of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S column from the West. Gen. WISE has 3,000 men at Staunton, one regiment of which has already marched.

A great number of small arms, said to be one thousand, were thrown into the river by the rebels, and also some of their accoutrements. Boys and men are recovering them and dividing them. The place wears a desolate appearance. Some large guns only have been removed six miles up the Shenandoah.

It was reported at Harper's Ferry, that the locomotives below Opequon had also been burnt, with those at Martinsburgh, numbering in all, seventy.

The picket of the Virginians, opposite Williamsport, returned to-night, after an absence of two days.

Ex.-Gov. MANNING brought the order to evacuate Harper's Ferry.

The messenger saw the Scott Legion on the march to-day. They looked well. He also saw the First Philadelphia City Troop, who were in good health. Letters mailed to the Philadelphia Regiments have reached them safely.

MARCHING OF THE REAR GUARD OF THE REBELS.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, June 16.

The correspondent of the *American* writes from Harper's Ferry that the rear guard left at noon yesterday, and that last night the Army was encamped on Shirley's Hill, near Charlestown, nine miles from the Ferry, on which JOHN BROWN was hung.

A full regiment of one thousand men crossed the Shenandoah, and proceeded towards Leesburgh, but may have taken a side road leading to Winchester.

The batteries of powerful guns, said to have been erected in the mountains, had no existence. There was but one battery of small guns, commanding the bridge on the Virginia Heights, which has been carried off.

They allege that three car loads of coffee and sugar stopped there from the West were found to contain strychnine, and were thrown into the river.

None of the piers of the bridge are damaged, and it is expected that the work will be put across, and travel resumed, in three or four days.

The reported destruction of the locomotives of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, is said not to be true. The Union men of Martinsburgh disabled the engineer, and the engineers run off refusing to work them.

All the inhabitants except about twenty, had abondoned the town, expecting a great battle. Those that remained were intense Union men, and declared that having been compelled to suppress their sentiments so long, that it was a positive relief to curse them, and such enmity was never heard before.

Different opinions are entertained as to the cause of the sudden evacuation.

It is said that Gen. BEAUREGARD pronounced the place indefensible, and liable to be cut off and the troops starved out.

Others say they will intrench themselves and make a stand at Charlestown, but the general belief is that they are on their way to Manassas Gap.

The officers' quarters are not destroyed, but the people expected they would be back to night to finish its devastation.

The number of Union men, including one New-Yorker, had been detrined there two weeks, but were liberated after its evacuation.

CROSSING OF THE POTOMAC AT WILLIAMSPORT.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., Sunday, June 16.

Information, which is deemed reliable, has been received here that the Secessionists abandoned Leesburgh, yesterday, after burning all the cars and locomotives on the railroad terminating there.

Gov. HICKS arrived here this forenoon, to consult with Gen. PATERSON. He visited the camps of the various brigades, and was received with cheers. He is staying at the Washington House. He appeared on the balcony, on loud calls being made for him, and declared his unwillingness to speak on Sunday. He promises to meet them to-morrow. He socially called upon many of the citizens to-day.

Several pickets were thrown across the Potomac last night, opposite Williamsport.

The first division, under Gen. CADWALLADER, crossed to-day, the troops wading the stream gallantly, up to the waist, and their crossing covered by two pieces of cannon.

The Rhode Island Regiment encamped their artillery upon the bluff at Williamsport.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE FERRY.

POINT OF ROCKS, Saturday, June 15.

Your reporter landed on the Virginia side at Harper's Ferry at 2 P. M., and was the first Union man who crossed there. I found the town nearly desolate. Not a solitary soldier was visible, and only a few of the poorer classes were to be seen on the streets. The best houses were all closed. JOHN BROWN'S engine house and magazine and the armory buildings were only partially burned.

Three cars loaded with grain and coffee, for Winchester, for lack of engines to haul them, were emptied into the river on Friday, and a lot of cotton also. The cars were marked Miller Rifles, Winchester. Five trucks loaded with machinery and pipes, stand in front of the hotel, marked Richmond Armory. Fifty flint-lock muskets were thrown into the river, and a number of boys were busily engaged fishing them out.

At the camp grounds, in the rear of the town, nothing was left of any value. The town and surrounding country present the most desolate appearance ever seen.

A physician who was tending the troops says that about fifty of the Mississippi and Alabama men were down with the measles, and will probably lose their hearing. They were ordered to leave there twenty-four hours before they did, and one of Gen. JOHNSON'S staff said that the Federal troops were going to take Winchester and fortify it, to cut them off. They would now go there, and be reinforced from Richmond. Near the buildings that were burnt in April a quantity of musket-barrels were gathered in piles.

The accounts of the numbers in the camp vary from fifteen to twenty-two thousand. All were uniformed according to the fancy and means of the town they came from. No side arms were allowed in the camp, except in the case of commissioned officers. The Kentucky and Mississippi troops said they came there to fight, and were eager to go up and take Washington on their own account. I secured a lot of bayonets and pieces of muskets as mementoes, and left at 5 o'clock.

The inhabitants were rejoicing greatly over the evacuation. A piece of a Virginia flag, placed there in April, still remains on the top of a pole, as the rope is broken by which it would be hauled down. No other flag of any kind is in the town.

A Capt. YOUNG came down on the train that left the Relay House at 9 o'clock, with a sword and two trunks, which, judging from their weight, were, no doubt, filled with percussion caps. He said at the Ferry that he was going to Richmond. He had command of a company of Baltimore men, in the service of the Confederacy.

At Point of Rocks, sixty-four cavalry are still reported to be across the Potomac. The rear of the main body of troops was only ten miles from the Ferry at noon.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

PROBABILITY OF A COLLISION INCREASING.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, June 16.

Eight regiments of Illinois troops are to be stationed within two hours' march of St. Louis—four at Belleville and four at Caseyville. A camp of four regiments is also to be stationed at Quincy.

We have undoubted information that there were two thousand State troops at Booneville yesterday. About half are well equipped with quite a number of cannon, and intrenchments were being thrown up.

Troops are constantly arriving and provision is being made for a determined stand.

The Secessionists have full sway in all the counties along both sides of the Missouri River, from the Kansas Border to Booneville, and indications are that they are pretty well provided for a fight.

The reports of a skirmish near Independence, in which the Federal troops were repulsed, seem to have some probability, but the telegraph in that region is under the control of the Secessionists, and reliable reports cannot be had.

OUR ST. LOUIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE CONFLICT BEGUN—MOVEMENTS OF THE SECESSIONISTS—FLIGHT OF GOV. JACKSON—DESTRUCTION OF THE RAILROAD BRIDGES—ARRESTS FOR TREASON, ETC.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, June 13, 1861.

War has begun! The unavoidable conflict, always predicted by me, has at last broken out; and if our brave Missouri Volunteers are not the first to gather trophies in this struggle for the Government of our fathers, I shall be very much mistaken.

As I advised you in my last, Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE left this city Tuesday evening, on a special train, in a state of nervous excitement and fear, impossible to describe. With a full knowledge of their guilt, their cowardly souls trembled at the possibility that Gen. LYON might send an extra train after them, with a warrant for their arrest, at their arrival in Jefferson City, to be served upon their precious bodies, by a United States Marshal, accompanied by a sufficient posse to overcome any resistance that might be offered. Scarcely, therefore, had they stepped from the cars at the latter place, when Gov. JACKSON immediately ordered a company of men to start back on a special train and burn the Gasconade and Osage Railroad bridges, in order to delay the arrival of the United States troops, his excited imagination conceived to be in hot pursuit of himself and his cherished Major-General. At the same time he ordered telegraph wires to be cut down, thus stopping all communication between St. Louis and the Capital. The news of these outrageous proceedings, created an intense excitement in our city. When the Osage bridge was burnt down by order of the Legislature, immediately after the taking of Camp Jackson, the people were inclined to overlook the unnecessary extravagance of this act, in consideration of the real danger threatening the Legislature; but this present outrage has aroused the indignation of all citizens. Even the hottest Secessionists are forced to confess that JACKSON and PRICE behaved like miserable cowards. The act is still more unpardonable, since Gov. JACKSON promised Mr. TAYLOR, the President of the Pacific Railroad, before leaving this city, that he would neither burn the bridges nor damage the road in any way whatever.

Having thus quieted his fears, the Governor at once proceeded to issue a proclamation for fifty thousand State Militia, to drive back the invaders of the "military despotism at Washington," and protect the "homes and firesides of the citizens of Missouri." This proclamation reached our city this morning, and caused a general feeling of surprise and indignation. The shameless falsehoods with which it abounds, are only equaled by the arrogance and immoderate tone of its language. The whole bitterness of his soul is shown by the manner in which he speaks of the United States Government, and the suppressed hatred under which he has chafed for so long finds vent in fierce denunciations of Gen. LYON.

The gauntlet has thus been thrown down. The Government, if it would, can now keep inactive no longer. Inconsiderately it has allowed the enemy to fortify himself till he felt strong enough to commence the attack; but even this well armed and organized foe, the people of Missouri will be strong enough, with the help of Providence, to make harmless forever, in a very short time. At any rate, our citizens feel rejoiced that their suspense is over at last, and that the day for the punishment of the traitors is near at hand. This feeling of relief is of incalculable importance to the strength of our cause.

Immediately on receipt of the news, that the bridges on the Pacific Rail road had been destroyed by order of the Governor, all the cars on the Pacific road were ordered by Gen. LYON to be held in readiness to convey troops, for the protection of the balance of the road, and to reopen communication with Jefferson City. At 11½ o'clock, last night, SIEGEL'S Third Regiment were marched to the dépôt and embarked on the cars. The balance of the regiment left to-day. At the same time, the three Government steamers, *Jatan*, *City of Louisiana* and *J. C. Swan*, lying at the arsenal, were just under steam, filled with troops, and left for Jefferson City in the middle of the night.

During the whole night an intense excitement prevailed. The noise of the transport wagons and the artillery, the martial sound of the drum, and the regular march of troops, moving in all directions, kept the citizens pretty well awake. Altogether, about three thousand troops are now on their way to Jefferson City, from whence we expect to hear a good account of them in a day or two.

A very important arrest took place yesterday. It appears that O. W. BARRETT, a lawyer of this city, and brother of the Ex M. C., DICK BARRETT, has, for some time past, been suspected of being an accomplice in the treasonable conspiracy carried on against the General Government by his Excellency Gov. JACKSON. His movements were consequently carefully watched, and proofs are now said to be in the hands of the United States officials strong enough to condemn him. His case will be tried this morning, before United States Commissioner HICKMAN, when very interesting developments, implicating other prominent citizens, are expected to take place. At the same time three other prisoners will undergo an examination before the same official on the charge of treason. These gentlemen were taken from the steamer *Platte Valley* on Monday evening by the vigilant officers on Duncan's Island.

Information had been received that a company of men had taken passage on the *Platte Valley* with the intention of joining the Confederate troops at Memphis. Accordingly, when the *Platte Valley* attempted to pass Duncan's Island, regardless of the first blank cartridge from the battery, erected at that point, two shells were fired at her, by which gentle persuasion she was induced to stop and land. After undergoing a rigid search, nothing contraband was found on board of her, but sixteen gentlemen of strong secession proclivities, who had been desirous of joining the ranks of the Southern chivalry. Thirteen of these were released on their oath that they would support the laws of the United States. The other three, however, it was considered best to hand over to justice, on the charge of treason, the evidence to substantiate the accusation being thought strong enough. It is only to be hoped that, if found guilty, the criminals will receive the severest punishment of the law, and not be allowed to escape the penalty of their crime through any tender-heartedness in head-quarters. Public morality must have fallen to a very low standard, when even the hideous crime of treason can go unpunished, because, forsooth, the criminals belong to our own nationality, and can consequently plead the sanctity of "fraternal blood." 'Tis bad enough to see murderers pardoned by Executive clemency, but traitors like ROSS WINANS!

The Home Guards, enrolled into the United States service about a week ago, in Hannibal, have already done good service in our cause. Yesterday they marched to the foundry, mentioned in my last as furnishing arms and cannon to the enemy, took possession of all warlike implements, and left word that they should call again whenever more were to be had. No resistance whatever was offered to their proceedings.

Much speculation is afloat as to the reception our troops will encounter at Jefferson city. In all probability, Gov. JACKSON and Gen. PRICE will have absconded from the Capitol ere our soldiers arrive. The State Treasury was removed from there some time ago, likewise all surplus ammunition. A large amount of arms is said to have been received, within the last three days, from JEFF. DAVIS, and distributed among the State Guards. Gov. JACKSON will, most likely, assemble his forces in the Southern part of the State, and act entirely under the military instructions of JEFF. DAVIS. Whether these point to an attack on Birds Point, or to a junction with the Southern forces in Arkansas, or to a life-and-death struggle with the Federal troops in Missouri, we shall soon see.

AFFAIRS AT FORTRESS MONROE.

THE FEDERAL LINES TO BE EXTENDED.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 15, *via* BALTIMORE, 16th.

The *Alabama* arrived, this morning, with Col. MAX WEBBER'S German Regiment. They go into encampment near Hampton.

Among the fifteen additional regiments expected at Fortress Monroe are an efficient corps of artillery from Fort McHenry, and a regiment of mounted riflemen. The latter are greatly needed, to operate against the Virginia light horse.

On the arrival of these regiments, the troops now here will extend their lines several miles further from the fortress. The Peninsula will soon become an immense intrenched camp.

Telegraphic communication is being opened with the several camps.

The artesian well has been sunk 160 feet. Means are also being employed to bring a large supply of fresh water from Hampton. Mr. CAMP, of New-York, is here for that purpose.

The head-quarters of Gen. BUTLER, Quarter-master TALLMADGE, and Commissary TAYLOR, are crowded daily by an army of defunct politicians, place-seekers, importunate contractors, and modest individuals with very large axes to grind.

Every stranger must take the oath of allegiance on landing, and a sharp look out is kept for contraband of war.

A great part of the clothing furnished the New-York Volunteers is nearly worn out. Paper garments would have served almost as well.

Col. TOWNSEND, not yet three weeks in the field, has made a requisition for nearly a thousand new coats and pairs of shoes.

LETTER FROM BRIGADIER-GEN. PIERCE.

CAMP HAMILTON, June 12, 1861.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

Please correct the erroneous reports set afloat by my enemies. There were but seven killed of the forces that went from this camp, in the expedition to Little and Great Bethel, on the 10th of this month, and Col. TOWNSEND, of the Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, who was formerly Adjutant-General of the State of New-York, offers to certify that I gave my orders properly, and that under the circumstances the battle could not have been managed better.

This I write that the public may not judge me before I have time to be heard.

Capt. HAGGERTY and Major WINTHROP, of Gen. BUTLER'S staff, were with me and advising me to do as I did. Gen. BUTLER has not intimated to me, as yet, that he blames me at all. In haste, yours, &c.,

E. W. PIERCE.

DEATH OF LIEUT. GREBLE.

At a meeting of the officers of the army, at Fort Monroe, Virginia, on the 11th of June, the following resolutions were adopted, relative to the lamented death of JOHN T. GREBLE, late a First Lieutenant of the Second Regiment of United States Artillery, who was killed in battle at County Creek, near that post, on the 10th inst.:

Resolved, That the heroic death of this gallant officer, fills all with admiration and regret. Standing at his piece, in the open road, in front of the enemy's battery till shot down, he served it with the greatest coolness and most undaunted courage.

Resolved, That while deploring his untimely end, and feeling that his loss to his country is great, and to his family and friends irreparable, still a death so glorious, can but tend to lighten the burden of grief to all.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the officers of the army stationed at this post, wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be furnished his family.

Resolved, That these proceedings be furnished the New-York and Philadelphia papers for publication.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

This morning the recruiting for the past week will be reported. Twenty-two men were enlisted for the Army, over that number for the Marine Corps, and some 195 blue jackets for the Navy. Governor's Island is now crowded with men, many of whom are obliged to live in camp, which somewhat interferes with the space necessary for drilling operations to be carried on. The following is a list of Federal forces in this neighborhood this morning:

Brooklyn Marine Barracks	188
Governor's Island	623
Sailors	759
Fort Hamilton	545
Total	2,115

The Navy Department was informed by telegraph on Saturday of the arrival at this port of the *Iroquois*, the slave ship, and the *Perry's* prize. The slaver is to be this morning turned over to the United States Marshal, and the prize and the *Iroquois* are to await orders. The *Saratoga*, which captured the slaver, is only a few months in commission, having sailed from Philadelphia a little time since. She is a second-class corvette, about 700 tons burden. There are eleven days' later news to hand from the African squadron than those brought by the *Saratoga*.

The United States steam frigate *Roanoke*, 44, nearly ready for sea; the receiving ship *North Carolina*, 84; the old time-worn frigate *Brandywine*, 50, rotting; the corvette *Savannah*, 26, almost fit for commission; the *Potomac*, frigate, 50, in Dry Dock, fitting out; the storeship *Supply*, 1, ready for orders; the steam gunboat *Iroquois*, 6, needing only coal and provisions; the gunboat *Quaker City*, 4, repairing; the chartered vessels, *Penguin*, *Albatross*, *Roman* and *Badger*, all being operated on, are the crafts now at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. There is not a movement to notice in connection with any of them. We have already vainly recommended a hesitancy on the part of the Government before it pays the cash for the *Roman* and *Badger*. They are utterly worthless for any sea duty, and yet some $14,180 have been paid, or are to be paid for them, and some $5,000 will be required to make them fit to take coal on board. A survey should be held on these ships at once, which would, of course, result in their rejection.

Col. TIMOTHY PAIGE, a West Point graduate of 1824, and formerly Lieutenant of the Fourth Infantry of the old Army of the Union, has arrived in this City from Havana, *en route* to Washington, for the purpose of tendering his services to the President of the United States. He is just from Mexico. Col. PAIGE was born in New-Hampshire, but characteristically describes himself "a native of the whole old Union." There is hardly any doubt that he will receive a good appointment very soon.

We have been favored with General Order No. 24 of the War Department, chronicling recent promotions and changes in the United States Army. As it is very imperfect and very long, we content ourselves with stating that it contains some 220 promotions, 170 appointments to the staff and good regimental positions, and 111 resignations. Three commissions are vacated under the act of June, 1846; seven under under the declined head (among which is that of the lamented ELLSWORTH;) six were dropped, and one cashiered. As already stated, the list is incomplete, and erroneous in some respects, many who were stricken from the rolls being gazetted as having "resigned." Brevet-Capt. ALFRED GIBBS is to be Assistant Adjutant-General, the highest officer appointed on the staff.

As already reported, the United States steam gunboat *Iroquois* arrived here, from the Mediterranean, on Saturday. We append a brief sketch of her cruise:

CRUISE OF THE IROQUOIS.

The *Iroquois* was the first gun-boat ever built for the Navy in New-York, and the third put in commission, the *Wyoming* and *Narragansett* having preceded her. The dimensions of the *Iroquois* are: length, 225 feet; breadth, 33 feet; burden, 1,010 tons. Her armament consists of 7 guns—4 medium-sized thirty-twos, 2 eleven-inch and 1 nine-inch bore. She has two back-acting engines, with cylinders 54 inches in diameter and 28 inches stroke, and a composition propeller, 12 feet 3 inches in diameter, and 19 feet pitch. She was six months on the stocks, from September, 1858, to April, 1859, on the 10th of which month she was launched.

She has one of the largest shafts in the Navy. It was manufactured by Messrs. LASELL, PERKINS & Co., Bridgewater, Mass., for the Government contractors, Messrs. JAMES MURPHY & Co., of this City, and is a highly-finished piece of work. It is of wrought iron, of that description denominated Swedish scrap iron, worked in open charcoal fires; length, 19 feet 7 inches; diameter of journal, 11½ inches; length across the throw, 26 inches, and weighs 8,358 lbs.

In January last she struck upon a rock on the Southern coast of Europe, and was near being lost. The rock was but a short distance from the shore, and the night was excessively dark. The accident was the fault of the pilot, who had, from some unaccountable cause, missed the entrance of the harbor by near three miles to the right, and was taking the *overland* route to Genoa. There was deep water on each side of the rock; the ship commenced to leak some, but was easily kept down by the steam-pump.

Although the wind was strong, it fortunately blew off the shore, and there was not much swell, otherwise the ship would have suffered severely. By the aid of a steam-tug from Genoa, and a rising sea, the ship was got off the rock before morning, and was soon in the harbor of Genoa. The divers, upon first examination, decided that the damage was trifling, only a part of the false keel and a few feet of copper being started, but after three or four days' work, found it necessary to take the ship into dry-dock for repairs, in order to do which it would be necessary to take out all the guns, shot, shell, stores and coal, which would be a serious and tedious job.

She went to Genoa to repair, previous to which all the stores, coal, broadside-guns and ammunition were transferred to a bark hired for the purpose. As ill-luck would have it, the engines used for pumping out the dock broke down just then; the gates could be opened only in certain conditions of the weather, and it was only after numerous delays that she was got off into harbor.

The *Iroquois* is the fastest vessel in the United States service, and was the admiration of all the naval officers of the Mediterranean squadron.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST REGIMENT MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

RECEPTION BY THE SONS OF MASSACHUSETTS FROM NEW-YORK, AT THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT—SPEECHES AND A COLLATION, &C.

The First Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers—the pioneers of the three years' enlistments—arrived at Jersey City yesterday afternoon, *en route* for the seat of war.

The sons of Massachusetts resident in New-York had made every preparation for the reception of their friends. They met at the Astor House at 9 A. M., and, to the number of at least five hundred, marched to the Jersey City Ferry, and crossed to await the arrival of their expected guests. They were destined to be disappointed, however, for two hours passed without a sign of the steamer *Commonwealth*, on which the volunteers were to arrive. At 11 o'clock a dispatch was received to the effect that the regiment would reach Jersey City at 1 P. M., so that the Committee and their friends were obliged to while away two more hours, and then another hour besides, until 2 P. M., before the long-looked-for boat hove in sight.

But the scene was worth almost all the delay. Almost every portion of the boat was covered with gray uniforms and glistening bayonets, while from myriad flag-staffs national ensigns fluttered gaily in the breeze. Cheer upon cheer greeted the men as they neared the dock, while hundreds of instances of individual recognition took place. Before the regiment disembarked, Mr. FRANK E HOWE, who had been deputed as a special messenger to Boston, to telegraph the probable hour of arrival, jumped ashore, and informed the Committee of the cause of delay. It appears to have been the result of a series of mishaps. First, the Lieutenant Colonel's horse jumped from the train, out of the car door; next, a private, DANIEL MILLER, of Roxbury, Company D, fell from the train, and was run over, being instantly killed. Then, when they arrived at the boat, it was found that there was no entrance large enough to admit of the huge army wagons, fifteen of which and sixty horses compose part of the regimental equipment. Yankee ingenuity was not at fault, however, for, although it necessarily occasioned several hours' delay, the tops were finally taken off, and the wagons neatly stowed. And, as if to cap the climax, just as the steamer touched the pier, a terrific shower broke out, driving soldiers under cover, and their friends to such shelter as the dilapidated sheds in the vicinity afforded.

At length the shower lulled, the boat was made fast, and the Committee of New-Yorkers, headed by Mr. RICHARD WARREN, were escorted to the upper forward saloon, where all were introduced, consecutively, to Col. COWDIN and Gen. STONE. Mr. WARREN then welcomed the regiment as follows:

WELCOMING ADDRESS OF MR. WARREN.

Col. COWDIN: A delegation of some six hundred sons of Massachusetts, resident in New-York have come here to meet you as you journey on your glorious errand to protect our country, its laws and its freedom. We meet you, Sir, here as brethren. We desired to welcome you to our own City of New-York, but you would not allow us. We would have shown you what a glorious reception New-York would have given to the sons of Massachusetts, as they passed through our City. But you have deprived us of that pleasure, and the only thing that we can do for you, is to come to you, and give you a simple cordial welcome in the place nearest to our great City. Massachusetts, Sir, needs no encomium; she has always spoken for herself. The badge that we wear, bears the inscription, "1775, Massachusetts, 1861," but that is the history of the country from its commencement down to the present time. [Applause.] If you had chanced to pass through our City to-morrow, we should have memorized the 17th of June, or on another occasion we might have put on our badges the 19th of April, 1775, and 1861. [Applause.] We welcome you, Sir, and your command to a collation—all that you would take from us. We desired to give you more, but you would not accept it. Last night, after retiring, I received a dispatch from the Secretary of War, giving you permission to stop in New York, but it was too late. We welcome you, Sir, and trust you will bear the escutcheon of Massachusetts high, and although there rests a little blemish upon it at present, that you will rub it out and raise that standard higher than it has ever been. [Applause.]

REPLY OF COL. COWDIN.

Col. COWDIN replied:

MR. CHAIRMAN, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE: Some of the faces I have been acquainted with before, and one I remember as an officer who served with me in the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, with credit to himself. I thank you, Sir, from the bottom of my heart for this welcome; but I am not a man of speeches, but of work. Rather than bring disgrace upon our flag, Sir, I and my command would rather meet our graves. We have volunteered for three years, or for the war, and we intend to go through and fight for freedom or death. We intend that our cause shall succeed, or our remains be left upon the battle field. [Applause.] Allow me again, Sir, to thank you for this cordial reception.

MR. WARREN—We now desire Sir, that your regiment should march through the line of citizen sons of Massachusetts, and partake of a collation in the dépôt.

The regiment then formed by company, and marched into the dépôt adjoining, where mountains of crackers and cheese and sandwiches, and barrels of coffee and ice water were disposed on the platforms. In an incredibly short space of time a large portion of the same was deposited safely beneath the uniform of the Massachusetts Volunteers.

The regiment numbers 1,050 men, and is fully provided with camp equipage—Siblee and Wall tents, army wagons, &c. The uniform is the standard gray, furnished by the State—the muskets the Springfield rifle. The following are the officers:

Colonel, Robert Cowdin; Lieutenant-Colonel, George D. Wells; Major, Charles P. Chandler; Adjutant, William H. Lawrence; Quartermaster, John R. Lee; Surgeon, R. H. Salter; Surgeon's Mate, Samuel A. Green; Chaplain, W. H. Cudworth; Sergeant Major, James Hall; Quartermaster's Sergeant, Wm. P. Crowie; Commissary's

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Lively Times in London—The Derby—The Ministry—Mr. Gladstone's Budget—The Paper Duty—Manners in Parliament, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

London, Friday, May 31, 1861.

This is the great week of the year to the Londoners. It is now that business is liveliest, the streets most crowded, the parks gayest, the dinners and balls thickest, the betting most furious on the turf, the debating most spirited in Parliament. The weather has been splendid, if London weather, by any stretch of imagination, can ever approach a sort of smoky and suffocating splendor. The Derby Day was as successful as possible; in other words, it did not rain, and the crowd was, if anything, even larger than usual. The racing and the horses constitute, so far as my experience goes, the smallest part of the success or failure of the Derby. One takes a carriage, or a dray, or an omnibus, or a Hansom, or a donkey-cart, or, finally, the rail; one buys a light overcoat for the dust; one ties a blue or green veil to one's hat; one orders a hamper, (if one goes with a party of friends in a sociable way,) and has it placed conspicuously by the coachman on the box; one thinks of all the funny observations and smart retorts that are likely to be called into play on the road; one starts from one's club, or the inn, or some other orthodox place, at 10 or 11 o'clock in the morning, with a horn, playing "Dixie Land," (if skillful enough,) on top; one is driven sixteen miles into the country, along a road swarming with vehicles of every description, whose inmates make all the personal and irritating remarks to you that they can think of, and your own great effort is to retort something still more impertinent and irritating; one arrives finally and is packed into several acres of carriages; one does not see the race, but if one has been fool enough to bet on the favorite, one is sure to lose one's money, which one can only console oneself for, by eating and drinking as much as possible. After several hours waiting for the great mass of carriages to move and let one out, one is driven back to London towards eleven o'clock at night, very tired, or fast asleep, or in any stage of inebriation, with the horn struggling in a fragmentary and gasping manner with Dixie Land on top. This is a fair Derby day, and as I said, the race itself is the smallest part of it, and I believe no small portion of the quarter million or so human beings on the Downs, would have been perfectly ignorant of it if instead of *Kettledrum*, *Dundee* and *Diophantus*, three jackasses had run a scrub race round the course. If the front rows had taken the joke and held their tongues, a good half of the great audience would have gone home perfectly satisfied. *Kettledrum* was the winning horse. Who cared for *Kettledram*? Who knew *Kettledrum*? What business had *Kettledrum* to beat *Dundee* and *Diophantus*, whom everyone had backed? It was all an accident, and those who lost their money in betting on *Dundee*, the first and absolute favorite, have still the satisfaction of knowing that their horse is the better horse, and that they did all that human wisdom could do to win. But so it always is. The favorite always does get knocked over, or have a bad rider, or a cough, or the course is too hard, or is too heavy, or the start is bad, or something or other is sure to be the reason why some other horse comes in ahead.

But one has not fairly recovered from the exertion and fatigue, and more or less partial inebriation of the Derby Day, before there comes another excitement, quite as great and vastly more important to England and the world. In saying, a fortnight ago, that the present Ministry were safe for another year, I was in a somewhat too great hurry. Circumstances have since then induced the Opposition to make a dead set at them, with an excellent chance of turning them out; and the history of this little episode is so curious and amusing a specimen of the condition of English politics now, and their purely personal and selfish motives of action, that I cannot resist making an attempt to give it.

All the world knows that about a year ago Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, took the occasion of the new treaty with France to introduce a Budget, with many new and complicated features, which was much attacked from the Conservative benches, and gave rise to long debates and arguments, involving every question under the sun. The Budget was voted by the Commons, and went up to the Lords, who thought fit to change its character partially, by refusing to acquiesce in the remission of the duty on paper, which Mr. Gladstone had abolished. On the division the Lords voted to retain this duty on paper, a duty valued at some £1,250,000, a million and a quarter of pounds, as near as may be, and the Ministry were thus defeated. Still they determined not to resign, but to consider this question as subordinate, not implying a national want of confidence in them. The Opposition were not strong enough to press their advantage, and Lord Palmerston remained at the head of the Government.

The year passed away; Parliament has again come together; Mr. Gladstone again has brought forward his Budget for the next year. In it he has figured up a surplus of two million pounds. To reduce this surplus he has again moved to remit the paper duty and slightly reduce the income tax, still calculating to have a surplus of about four hundred thousand pounds. The opposition attacked this Budget on three grounds. 1st. The remission of the paper tax which had been rejected by the Lords when it came before them last year, in a separate bill, would be an indignity to them this year, when it came before them in the Budget, where they would be compelled to acquiesce, or reject the whole thing. 2d. The duty on paper was not the one that ought to be taken off, but rather that on tea and sugar, which was a remnant of the war duties. 3d. There was really no surplus at all, and all the duties ought to be retained. It is evident that these two last reasons contradict each other, but that did not prevent some gentlemen from urging both.

In spite of the Opposition, the Government carried its point easily, and, until a week or so ago, the Budget seemed safe, and with it the Ministry. But, by some unlucky accident, the Ministry, at just that time, chose to cut off the subsidy which Lord Derby's Administration had formerly given to the Galway line of steamers—it is fair, or, at least, usual to suppose, in order to secure Irish votes. These steamers have failed to fulfill the terms of the contract, and the Government, therefore, has just declared the contract null. But no sooner was this known, than Ireland began to howl with her usual clannish ferocity. Meetings were held and the threat flung out that the Irish members would desert in a body and overthrow the Ministry if that Galway subsidy were not restored. Suddenly the hopes of the conservatives rose, and Mr. Disraeli seized the favorable moment to make a last combined and desperate attack on Mr. Gladstone and the Budget. With a strange combination of allies, renegade Liberals and Irish mercenaries, he came up to the battle last Monday night, sanguine of a majority, his Opposition benches cheering at every word, and full of fight, while the Treasury benches were silent and disheartened. With a sort of stealthy wild Indian tactics, they directed all their arrows and tomahawks at Mr. Gladstone alone. For Lord Palmerston they had the highest regard; on no account did they wish to deprive him of his Premiership; not against him were their patriotic arms raised. It was Mr. Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who was to ruin the country by his bids for and his sympathies with the grand *bête noir* of the conservatives, John Bright. They wished to check his wild and visionary theories; if possible, to eject him from the Cabinet, of which he is the salt and the life. In other words, Mr Disraeli was trying to destroy the Ministry by detail; a wing here and a leg there, till he and his friends could take their places all together. In the middle of the debate that night, one of the Ministerial members, Sir John Ramsden, made a very telling speech amid the cheers of the Opposition, in which he gave up Mr Gladstone and announced his vote against his party, alluding, too, as one reason for his vote, to the state of America, where, said he, with apparent exultation, "the great Republican bubble has burst." Young Sir Robert Peel, too, repudiated that night the measures of his father's most eminent scholar, and took ground by Mr. Disraeli. The benches on the Speaker's left were loud in their cheers of these refugees from the Ministerial ranks, and it was said that if there had then been a division, the Conservatives would have carried the day by a small majority. But the House did not divide. Lord Palmerston postponed the decision to Thursday (last) night, and collected his forces for the struggle.

So, last night the debate was closed. I was not there to see it, but I know well enough how these great battles are conducted to be able to appreciate the report as it is given in the papers. A debate in the House of Commons is a very different thing from one in Congress. Here some six hundred members are packed together on benches running the length of a hall about quarter the size of our House of Representatives. On those that rise to the right of the Speaker are the Ministerialists, and on those that rise to his left are the members of the Opposition. The Clerks sit in front of the Speaker's Chair at a long table, which wholly fills up a part of the open space which serves as a passage, some 15 feet broad, between the front benches on each side. Across this table Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Disraeli, the Treasury Bench and the leaders of the Opposition, glare in each other's eyes, or, as is more common, loll with their legs stretched out and their hats pulled down over their foreheads, and listen to bitter attacks with an air of the most utter imbecility. There are no desks, no arm-chairs, no newspapers. Members may listen, or may go to sleep, or may talk, but cannot work. The two parties look at each other, speak at and to each other, and can use the personal address with tremendous force. Last night the House was very full, and seems to have been very lively. Both parties mustered in strong force, and both put out their best debates. Both seem to have been in high spirits, cheering tremendously, as they do on such occasions, when their "Hear, hear," pronounced "Yah, yah," swells into a roar. Mr. Cobden made his first speech since his treaty with France, and was warmly received; Lord John Russell, Mr. Disraeli, Bernal Osborne, Mr. T. Baring, Mr. Gladstone, Sir John Pakington, and Lord Palmerston, all took part in the debate, and it is a matter of some significance that both Lord John and Mr. Gladstone attacked Sir John Ramsden, and commented severely on the language he had made use of towards America. Indeed, nothing can be more striking than the care which all sides take to avoid the discussion of American affairs and stifle all comment on them. Poor Sir John Ramsden was baited to death. Under no circumstances can it be pleasant to have Mr. Gladstone, the most polished debater and the keenest mind in this country, point his long finger towards one's seat and sweep down upon one's arguments with a few of his clear and ringing periods, but it must be peculiarly disagreeable to a deserter from his own ranks to feel this process. Sir Robert Peel also came in for a share of his notice, and felt no better for it, I venture to say. Mr. Gladstone's speech, brilliant, and even under the weight of subjects like paper, rags, bricks, and soap, always interesting and musical as he is, practically closed the debate, and towards 1 o'clock at night the House divided, both sides up to the last moment cheering their champions enthusiastically. In twenty minutes the process was concluded, and the Treasury benches for more than a minute shouted over their majority of fifteen.

So the little ruse by which the Liberals were to be turned out because the Galway steamship subsidy was refused, has failed. This is certainly for the best. On such ground the Conservatives could not have sustained themselves, and so far as our American affairs are concerned, this Cabinet is quite as good as any we could expect. Its sympathies are evidently with us, as Lord John's speech shows, and if in some respects tied down so that it cannot, or thinks it cannot, take an active part on our side, it is very clear that it does not mean to act against us. There will be no recognition of the Southern Commissioners—of that there can be no doubt; and as for Mr. Gregory's motion, if he can make much out of it now, he must have some secret power unknown to men. My own belief is that he will be choked off.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Difficulties among the Free Masons—Prince Lucien Murat and his Proceedings—The Election of Prince Napoleon as Grand Master.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, May 31, 1861.

We have had a precious kick-up here among the Free Masons. Amidst the long and conflicting statements on the subject which have crowded the columns of the French newspapers for the last week, I have had considerable difficulty in making out the rights of the row, but I think I have at last succeeded, and you shall have the benefit of my investigations in a condensed form.

Prince Lucien Murat, the fat pretender to the throne of Naples, was elected, in 1854, Grand Master of the French Free Masons for a term of seven years. He was chosen, not for any particular merits of his own, whether Masonic or otherwise, but because the ancient usage in France to place the government of the craft in the hands of a member of the reigning family was a matter of necessity at that time, when the despotism of the Emperor, not tempered as it has since been, (we must hope not temporarily only,) by the decree o Nov. 24, 1861, was no joke. Murat's seven years' reign does not expire till October next, but some little time since, when he assumed that he would be reëlected as a matter of course, he fixed the election for Whitsun week, when there is always a general meeting of the craft in Paris, and he made a merit of a decision which would relieve provincial brethren of the trouble and expense of coming to Paris at an inconvenient time of the year. But when he found that the election would be certain to go against him, he fulminated a series of decrees, couched in language ridiculously like that used by the French Government when it warns newspapers or shuts up clubs, by which decrees he suppressed Masonic journals which were hostile to him, suspended by name several leading members of the craft, and interdicted a great many Lodges. On Wednesday last, when the general election was to have come on, the traitorous Grand Master, by a decree not countersigned by the representatives of his Grand Council, and the Masonic legality of which is therefore disputed, adjourned the general meeting till Friday—at the same time recommending the brethren to go on with their work in their Committees. They resolved that no work could be so important as the election of a Grand Master, for which they had been specially summoned, and they proceeded by signed voting papers to elect Prince Napoleon, (Plon-Plon in person,) by an immense majority. Not content with this, they assembled on Thursday in general meeting, and confirmed the election by upwards of two-thirds of the delegates. The minority, which voted for Murat, is composed almost entirely of his officers, whose Masonic importance depends altogether upon his continuance in office. On Friday, when the general meeting adjourned by Murat was to be held, the Grand Lodge in the Rue Cadét was hemmed in by rows of policemen in cocked hats, (*the Sergens de ville,*) and a placard stated that, by the double authority of the Grand Master and the Prefect of Police, all Masonic meetings were adjourned till the month of October. Now, one of the great *mysteries de Paris* at the present hour, is to account for the seeming—nay, perhaps more than "seeming"—accord of the Prefect of Police, and the enraged and discomfited Murat in this matter. The reason why the Free Masons voted to throw out Murat, was the very rational and simple one that by his vote in the Senate against Prince Napoleon, and in favor of the Pope's temporal power, he had showed himself to be a partisan of the Ultra-montanists, who look upon Free Masons as vermin, and would exterminate them if they had the power. The Muratists of Masonry excuse themselves by saying that politics are excluded from Masonic debates, and that Murat is opposed avowedly from political motives. This argument is transparently fallacious. Although politics are essentially foreign to "Masonic work," it is impossible in discussing the personal qualifications of a Grand Master to eliminate the consideration of the question whether his political opinions and tendencies may not be such as to render it positively suicidal to elect him. While writing, I observe in the *Temps*, just brought to me, the following confirmation by M. Netfzer of the views I am taking. This eminent publicist says:

"Without being a political Society, Free-Masonry had a right to be uneasy on account of the political acts of its Grand Master. The contraary position can only be maintained on the assumption that Free Masons are completely isolated from general society, which is not the fact."

To proceed; the great political question involved in the great Masonic shindy is, "What side does the Emperor take?" Till within the last few days, it was not doubted that he was altogether for Prince Napoleon, and against Murat. Even when the Grand Lodge was shut up on Friday, it was thought that the Emperor, wishing to preserve harmony between the cousins, and following up his intervention to prevent the duel between them, (an affair of which you will see an account in the English papers,) had only intended to give a formal satisfaction to Murat, by countenancing his position, (which, in strict legality, may perhaps be a good one,) that the election of Prince Napoleon is not valid; but with the fullest intention that Prince Napoleon, who, in this case, represents the freedom of Italy and universal religious toleration, against despotism and bigotry, should be ultimately installed. But only this evening Prince Napoleon's Secretary, M. Hubaine, writes to the journals, that "after the interference of the police," any discussion can only do harm to Masonry, and he desires that his name may be no longer mixed up with the painful discussion. M. Gueroult, of the *Opinione Nationale*, a personal friend, and the principal political exponent of Prince Napoleon's views, resents and regrets the intervention of the Government in the matter. It is therefore to be feared that, for the moment, at least, the French Police is on the side of Muratism and intolerance, and I am forced to attach a certain belief to a story, which, but yesterday, I regarded as fabulous, that the Emperor fears the influence of Cousin Plon-Plon in the Masonic Lodges, lest they should be converted into Red Republican Clubs.

The Government has taken an extraordinary vengeance upon the printer (M Le Bean) and the publisher (M. Duminbray) of the Duke d'Aumale's pamphlet, by revoking their licences; in other words, it has done its utmost to superadd ruin and beggary to the judicial sentence pronounced against them.

The *Nord*, of Brussells, while announcing a projected journey of Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clothilde to Spain and the coast of the Atlantic, adds that the Prince will very likely send his wife back to Paris and go on himself to America! An American citizen, a native of New-York, Dr. MacGowan, who studied medicine in Paris twenty years ago, and has since passed seventeen years of his life in China and Japan, is now giving in the literary *salon* of the Rue de la Paix, some of the most interesting lectures which I ever heard in my life, upon those remote countries, of which he has probably a greater knowledge than any other American or European in the world.

Col. Waite's Action on the Surrender of Twiggs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your editorial of Sunday last, as well as another in the *Tribune*, on the surrender of Twiggs, show how deeply the public are mystified on that subject. In both, the facts are misunderstood, and as I was on the spot when the disaster occurred, I trust you will accept for publication a statement of what I know to be correct.

Why Twiggs was not deposed by his own staff, before he was superseded by order, is an inquiry likely to be made by civilians who do not understand how difficult it is to prevent treason by mutiny, especially where the traitor has in his immediate vicinity a stronger armed support than the loyal conspirators. The inquiry could be answered satisfactorily and in detail, but in this article I must confine myself mainly to what concerns the successor of Twiggs.

You assert that Col. Waite took command before a gun had been given up or a fort surrendered, when he had ample authority, which implies that he had also the power, to concentrate all the forces in Texas and use them as the interests and honor of the country might require; and you hold him responsible for not collecting the scattered troops in Texas and marching out of the State, with all the portable property of the Government. All this either literally or in spirit misrepresents his position.

The order for Col. Waite to relieve Gen. Twiggs passed through San Antonio, the head-quarters of the Department, the day before Ben McCulloch and his rebel force entered the town. It was then garrisoned by only two companies of Infantry, while the enemy, with their confederates in town, numbered 1,500 men. Three additional companies of Federal troops, which had been in San Antonio, were ordered away by Twiggs when the danger of revolution became pressing. On the night of the 15th of February, the town and all the dépôts of army supplies were taken possession of by the rebels, and from that time, (observe well the date,) the Government property remained in their hands. On the afternoon of the 16th, Gen. Twiggs made a full surrender of the Department, and the little garrison was marched out and encamped about two miles from town. The capitulation, however, was not formalized in writing till the 18th, and in the published order of that date, announcing its terms, Gen. Twiggs provided for the formal turning over of the property, by the officers who *had* held it. Here is one great source of mystification. Twiggs at first refused to order the formality of turning over what had already been seized; but, as the rebel Commissioners insisted on it, he yielded, and the order as it stands creates an impression that the property was still in the hands of the United States officers on the 18th, when the capitulation was signed.

Col. Waite had been for some time in command of Camp Verde, a post sixty-five miles from San Antonio; and there he received the order referred to, about the time that Twiggs *made* the capitulation—that is, the day before it is *dated*. The Colonel hastened, with all possible speed, to San Antonio, which he could not reach till the 18th, and entered the place a few hours after the capitulation was signed. He did not arrive, as you assert, "before a gun had been given up," for the arsenal, with its ample supply of artillery, arms, and munitions, was then garrisoned by rebel troops, and had been for three days, as had also been all the other dépôts of army supplies, including the means of transportation. Those were the central dépôts on which all the garrisons of Texas depended; and the cannon and arms in that arsenal were afterwards turned against our own troops in the capture of Sibley and Reeve. A company of Rangers had been placed on the Camp Verde road to intercept Col. Waite, but by taking by-paths he evaded them. Directly after he entered San Antonio, his escort of fifteen cavalry soldiers was disarmed and guarded; but as all apprehension of his arriving in time for resistance was past, he was not arrested. A part of McCulloch's force had been withdrawn, but there were still six or eight hundred Texas troops under arms in the town.

At this juncture, of what avail to Col. Waite was the "ample authority," which could not be enforced nor even speak out? Had he sought to repudiate the capitulation, he would have been arrested. Could he have escaped capture, his communication with the posts would have been cut off, for most of them were already watched by companies or squads of rangers.

If his orders against the capitulation could have reached them, and any garrison had moved for concentration, it would have been intercepted by an armed and organized population. The country was then controlled by a secret Association, which for months had directed the movements of treason with great astuteness and activity. It commanded the disloyal and overawed the loyal.

Your assertion that not a post had been given up when Col. Waite took command is literally incorrect with regard to the most important one, San Antonio, and is substantially so touching the rest. Twiggs had surrendered them, and the enemy had possession of all the means by which they could be sustained, or the garrisons be saved. They were scant of ammunition, and had not sufficient transportation to move. These garrisons were scattered over a line of frontier more than a thousand miles in length. The remotest was 600 miles from San Antonio, and the two nearest, Camp Verde and Fort Inge, were each sixty-five miles distant in different directions. The former was garrisoned by three companies, and the latter by one. All those posts were virtually in the enemy's power when Col. Waite took command.

When he arrived at San Antonio, on the 18th of February, he had but one course left—to recognize the capitulation, and remove the troops from the country. But for the bad faith of the rebels, all of that force would now have been available for active service; in spite of that perfidy, two-thirds of it is so. But had Col. Waite pursued any other course than he did, hardly a fraction of that division would now have been in arms under our flag.

So paralyzing were the results of Twiggs' treason that no skill or daring in his successor could have retrieved the disaster; but as the real criminal has escaped, the Press must find another victim. And in this the command of Twiggs is more unfortunate than was that of Hull. The latter surrendered an army which might have resisted triumphantly. It was concentrated within a fortress where the betrayer was within reach of all his subordinates; but, as *he* did not escape trial and sentence, the Press could afford to spare *them*. History does not censure them; but it has more plausible grounds for doing so than the public has now for attacking the officers of Twiggs.

Vindicator.

SECESSION AN IMPOSSIBLE RIGHT.

The Unity of our National Character and the Supremacy of our National Government a Covenant Running with the Land.

NO. III.

(*Continued from the Times of June 2, 1861.*)

In our last number we proved, first, that the national unity and supremacy of our Government existed in fact before the Articles of Confederation were submitted by The Congress to the people; and, second, that the proposition contained in the submission of these Articles for ratification was not an appeal to the States *to accede to or become members of* the Union. We claimed, and shall now proceed further to show, that the simple and only material question involved was: *Shall the Union already existing be made perpetual?* The Congress propose to make it so, not by dissolving it, but by establishing it under an organism which, while it guarantees to the several colonies, within their ascertained limits, the capacities and privileges of *States* released from allegiance to the Crown of Great Britain, shall also make their position as such conformable to the unity and supremacy of the general governing power, and to the relations of dependence and allegiance which they had hitherto sustained to that. In other words, the time has come when they are called upon to give to the people and to each other, to foreign Powers and to the whole civilized world, *a covenant of further assurance as to the duration* of their national character and Government. This they aim to do by the proposed Articles of Confederation.

In deliberating upon these articles, no one of them claims a right to dissolve the existing Union. Nor can it be supposed, and it was not, in fact, so, that any one of them was ready to rush upon the perilous alternative of secession—*dependence upon, and subjection to, the crown of Great Britain.* Yet this was the sole alternative. The colony which should secede, or break away from the solemn pledge of Union contained in the Declaration of Independence, must necessarily incur the scorn and contempt, the hatred and hostility of the other colonies; must consent to be "*scouted*" (in their own expressive language) "*as an enemy to American liberty,*" and must also become subject, as before, to the parent State. Such colony also thereby must cease to be recognized or protected by the alliance with France, if, indeed, that treaty were not rendered utterly null and terminated by any one such act of secession. If willing thus to hazard the results of a violation of its faith with the other colonies, could it repudiate its responsibility, under those treaty stipulations, without incurring the derision of the whole civilized world?

Why then, not make the Union *perpetual?* They were certainly already most thoroughly and cordially united. And according to the testimony of their own Congress, "they had become perfectly amicable, fraternal and harmonious. Early prejudices had been quite worn away, and their several interests had become blended. A sense of *common permanent advantage*, mutual affection, the ties of consanguinity, daily intertwining and extending among them; constant reciprocity of good and kindly offices; similarity in language, in governments, in religion, and therefore, in manners; *the importance, weight, and splendor of their national character;* all these conspired and combined in forming a strong chain of connection, which must forever bind them together." Surely they need not fear to make such a fraternity *perpetual.*

On the other hand, the remonstrance of Maryland against the proposed Articles of Confederation, itself shows how utterly hopeless, vain and futile would have been the effort of any one colony or State to claim or maintain a separate independence, even with reference to the other colonies; much more so in relation to Great Britain or France; while it also discloses the insidious policy which was at work to sow discord and promote disunion sentiments among the people. Let us look at this for one moment.

The whole British nation was amazed and appalled by the alliance of France with "the *United* Colonies;" Ministers had all along been assuring Parliament and the people that it was an impossibility; and when it became known as a fact, they were utterly astounded and stupefied by the announcement (1778).

The Earl of Abingdon rose in his place in the House of Lords, and exclaimed, "I rise, my Lords, to express my utmost indignation at what I have this day heard from His Majesty's Ministers. My Lords, His Majesty is betrayed! This House is trifled with! The nation is insulted! But I hope, my Lords, this House has not lost its resentment, and that Englishmen will no longer bear the treatment they have met with. It is not more than twelve days past, that Ministers told us that no treaty was signed between France and America, and that they had every assurance of peace with France. And now, my Lords, we are told by those same Ministers, that a treaty *is* signed between France and America. And by a message from His Majesty, we are called upon to go to war with France. Is it possible, my Lords? A war with France? Yes, and with Spain, too! Unable to cope with America singly, we are to have a war with France and Spain united; as if, in our very weakness consisted our strength. This is madness. It is desperation! It is folly!—no, my Lords, it is neither, it is wickedness. This country is sold to France. When suspicious men leave their duty and their office here, and unofficially take journies to Paris, there is something more than suspicion in this."

"Good God, sir," exclaimed Mr. Fox in the House of Commons, "are these the hands into which you will trust the fate of the Empire? Who can listen to such facts without indignation and contempt of such a ministry? And what man will join in an address to keep ministers in office who are capable of such mismanagement, and such plans of operation for war."

While ministers were thus losing the confidence of the Parliament and the people at home, their power was perceptibly shaken by the terrible defeat of their armies under the combined forces of France and the United Colonies of America. Parliament began seriously to talk of abandoning the contest and conceding their independence Hence the only hope left to the King and his confidential advisers was to sever their union. So that when the proposition of the Congress to make that union perpetual, was made known in England, the emissaries and hirelings of a desperate and infuriate administration were sent over, to accomplish, if possible, the work of discord and disunion. Artful and designing men, thus instigated, began to flatter and delude the people of the several provinces with the idea of an independence which might be enjoyed in severalty. To use the language and to turn to the authority of the Congress of that day—"The enemy, aware that the strength of America lay in the union of the citizens, and the wisdom and integrity of those to whom they committed the direction of their affairs, have taken unwearied pains to disunite and alarm the people; to depreciate the abilities and virtue of their rulers, and to impair the confidence reposed in them by their constituents. Hence the ridiculous tales, the insidious insinuations, and the whimsical suspicions, that have been forged and propagated by disguised emissaries and traitors in the garb of patriots."

These emissaries urged upon the people the impossibility of success under the general difficulties and pecuniary embarrassments, which were even now crippling the operations of The Congress, and throwing upon the colonies, *as members of the general Union*, obligations and responsibilities from which it would be impossible to extricate themselves. To get rid of these general obligations, to repudiate their responsibility, it was urged, could only be done *by dissolving their connection with each other;* by withdrawing from the Union, and disclaiming their allegiance to the authority of The Congress as the general governing power, or, in more modern phrase, *by secession.* It was this effort, on the part of the enemies of American liberty, to dissolve the Union, to destroy the national character of the Government, and thus impair its general credit and weaken its power, which called forth from the Congress that masterly circular letter of Sept., 1779. Let us hear what they say on this head: "We should pay an ill compliment to the understanding and honor of every true American were we to advance arguments to show the baseness, or bad policy, of violating our national faith; or omitting to pursue the measures necessary to preserve it. A bankrupt, faithless Republic would be a novelty in the political world, and appear like a common prostitute among chaste and respectable matrons. The pride of America revolts from the idea. Her citizens know for what purpose these emissions were made, and have repeatedly plighted their faith for the redemption of them They (the Continental bills of credit) are to be found in every man's possession, and every man is interested in their being redeemed. They must, therefore, entertain a high opinion of American credulity who suppose the people capable of believing, upon due reflection, that all America will, against the faith, the honor and the interest of all America, be ever prevailed upon to countenance, support or permit so ruinous, so disgraceful a measure.

"We are convinced that the arts and efforts of our enemies will not be wanting to draw us into this *humiliating and contemptible situation.* Impelled by malice, and the suggestions of chagrin and disappointment at not being able to bend our necks to their yoke, they endeavor to force or seduce us *to commit this unpardonable sin*, in order to subject us to the punishment due to it, and that we may thenceforth be *a reproach and a by word among the nations.* Apprised of these consequences, *knowing the value of national character*, and impressed with a due sense of the immutable laws of justice and honor, *it is impossible that America should think without horror of such an execrable deed.*"

Here we have a most graphic expression of the abhorrence of disunion entertained by our forefathers. This able State paper shows that the Union was regarded by them as the guarantee of the national character and credit of the Republic, even before that Union was formally made perpetual under the Articles of Confederation.

At the date of this address, but eight of the colonies had ratified those articles. And yet *they were all in the Union.* They had their representatives in the Congress, by whom the address was unanimously adopted. We hear nothing from them of *the right of secession*, or of a disruption of the Union, or of a several State sovereignty, or of State independence of the General Government. All that kind of talk was the offspring of the "malicious acts and efforts," and was in the mouths "of their enemies." It is *the value of their national unity and character* which they are most concerned about. This was everything to them; not as colonies, or as States, but *as "the American people."* And it could not be maintained, or preserved, *if the Union* to which they were already so solemnly and inextricably pledged, *were severed by "the unpadonable sin"* of disunion, dissolution, or secession.

Before the 1st of January, 1781, all of the States, except one, had ratified the Articles of Confederation. Maryland was now the only State which held out against the formal covenant of perpetuity. The friends of Ministry, and the enemies of America, were yet busy, and hopeful of persuading her to abandon the Union altogether, until at last, she herself saw and recognized the danger and disgrace of such a movement, and gave in her adhesion, by the following significant enactment. Mark the phraseology:

February 2 1781.

Whereas, It hath been said that the common enemy is encouraged, by this State not acceding *to the Confederation*, to hope that *the union of the sister States may be dissolved*, and therefore prosecute the war in expectation of an event, *so disgraceful to America;* and our friends *and illustrious ally* are impressed with an idea that *the common cause would be promoted* by our formally acceding *to the Confederation;* this General Assembly, conscious that this State hath, from the commencement of the war, strenuously exerted herself in the common cause; and fully satisfied, that, *if no formal Confederation was to take place*, it is the fixed determination of this State *to continue her exertions* to the utmost, *agreeably to the faith pledged in the Union*—from an earnest desire *to conciliate the affection* of the sister States; to convince *all the world* of our unalterable resolution *to support the independence* of the *United* States, *and the alliance* with his most Christian Majesty; and *to destroy forever* any apprehension of our friends, or hope in our enemies, of this State *being again united to Great Britain:* Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the delegates of this State, in Congress, or any two or three of them, shall be, and are hereby empowered and required, on behalf of this State, to subscribe *the articles of Confederation and perpetual Union* between the States of," &c., "And that the said Articles of Confederation *and perpetual Union*, so as aforesaid subscribed, shall henceforth be ratified and become conclusive as to this State, and obligatory thereon."

Hon. John Hanson, and Daniel Carroll, delegates from Maryland, subscribed the said articles, on behalf of that State, pursuant to the foregoing, March 1, 1781, whereupon The Congress entered the record thereof, saying, "by which act the Confederation of the United States of America was completed; each and every of the thirteen United States, from New-Hampshire to Georgia, both included, having adopted and confirmed, and, by their delegates in Congress, ratified the same."

In these proceedings of Maryland and The Congress, we have conclusive evidence of the fact of the national character and capacity of the Union before the Articles of Confederation were adopted; as also of the further fact that the original Colonies, or States, had no idea of secession therefrom, but regarded it as disgraceful to all America, and as throwing them back to their subjection to, and dependence upon, Great Britain. Forever to guard against the possibility of these results, they gave to the Union already existing the sacred and inviolable seal and guarantee of a perpetual, irrevocable covenant.

Thus they elevated the American Republic into rank and respectability among the empires of the world. Thus they attracted towards themselves and their National Government the consideration, the interest and the regard of foreign courts and princes; and *thus also they settled forever the question of their independency in the Cabinet Councils of Great Britain.*

We have remarked that the idea of sovereignty, or independence, was never associated with the Colonies, or States, in severalty, until the Articles of Confederation were framed and adopted: and we have shown how the strategy of Ministry had imbued the minds of the people with this idea, with a view to dissolve their Union. We are, therefore, prepared to understand how this phraseology came to be introduced into the ratified covenant of perpetual Union, and to give it its proper significance. Let us turn to the record of this change.

The "Articles of Confederation and perpetual union between the *Colonies* of New-Hampshire," etc., submitted by Dr. Franklin to The Congress, in July, 1775, recited in its third article, viz.: "Article III. Each Colony shall retain and enjoy as much as it may think fit, of its own present laws, customs, rights, privileges, and peculiar jurisdiction, within its own limits; and may amend its own Constitution, as shall seem best to its own Assembly, or Convention."

The "Articles of Confederation and perpetual Union between the *States* of New-Hampshire, &c.," recommended by the Congress, and ratified in 1781, recited in its second article, viz.: "Art. 2. Each *State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence*, and every power, jurisdiction and right, *which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to* the United States in Congress assembled."

Here we have the words "sovereignty and independence" for the first time associated with the States as severalties. Here we have the first intimation of a power in Congress derived from any other source than is inherent in the national capacity of the Union. Hence, originated the idea of what has been called State sovereignty; hence the idea of State rights, as things independent of the National Government. Thus were these discordant terms incorporated into the Confederation, and became the very essence of its insufficiency as an instrument of Government. They seemed to take away from the Congress, hitherto the supreme governing power, those prerogatives of sovereignty which it had all along exercised, and to distribute them to each State in severalty. In other words, in its letter, though not in its intention, the Confederation weakened the National Magistracy in the Congress, by giving it the semblance of powers derived only from the States, and not from the people of America. Yet, as we have seen, it was fully ratified, and became the Federal Constitution, which was thenceforth to limit both sovereignty and allegiance in the United States. Before it had been fairly put in operation, or experience had taught its insufficiency, it seemed so permanently to establish the unity of their national character, and the supremacy of the National Government, that the Ministry of Great Britain despaired of ever reducing them to allegiance to the Crown. Despair soon drove them to the recognition of American Independence. Now came the trial and the crisis of the Confederation. Now came the severer conflict between National and State sovereignty—a conflict long, painful, and almost destructive of our National existence. The Congress, although still recognized as the general governing power, was yet held to be dependent on the will of thirteen States, (each claiming to be in itself sovereign and independent,) to carry out its measures, and enforce them upon the people in their respective limits. There was this one great and essential feature, however, in this Confederation, which cannot be gainsayed or resisted—it bound the States to a perpetual Union. But did it in reality contain any qualification of the supremacy of the governing power in the Congress? Let us look a little more carefully into this point. Let us examine here, at its initiation, this idea of State sovereignty. The language of the Confederation is: "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, jurisdiction and right, which is not by this Confederation delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

We find here no claim that there is any sovereignty, or independence, delegated by the States to the United States. All of these that each State then possessed it retains, and no more. And it also retains every power, every jurisdiction, and every right, within its own limits, which is not thereby delegated to the United States in Congress assembled. Of course, it could not retain, or claim, what was thereby delegated to the Congress. Now, as respects each State, what was its sovereignty and independence at this time? They were not yet independent of Great Britain, even collectively, much less severally. They had not even declared themselves severally independent, and as to sovereignty, they had already conceded that to belong to the magistracy in the Congress. How, then, could they be said to retain—how could it be the intendment that they should retain—that which they had never possessed, which they had not even openly claimed? How could they *retain in severalty* that which was only claimed in their united capacity, and even in that capacity was not yet achieved by them, or conceded by Great Britain? Or how could they be said to delegate to or withhold from the United States in Congress assembled, powers, jurisdiction or rights which they themselves never were severally invested with, independently of the United States in Congress assembled? The fact is, they did not really retain anything; they did not concede anything which made them, anywise independent of the general governing powers inherent in the Congress. When the independence of the United States was actually achieved, and conceded by Great Britain, it was so conceded to them in their national capacity, and not with any reference to the States as severally sovereign or independent either of Great Britain or of the national magistracy in the Congress. The negotiations and preliminary articles for peace, and the definitive treaty with Great Britain are conclusive on this point. It was the Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Congress who negotiated the preliminary articles, and the definitive treaty on behalf of the United States, on the one part; and the Ministers Plenipotentiary of Great Britain, on the other. And we might as well say that the latter negotiated for England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, in severalty, as to say that the former negotiated for *the thirteen United* States, in severalty. The several States were as much bound in severalty by the national capacity and references of the treaty on our part, as were England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, or any other part of the *United* Kingdom of Great Britain, by its national capacity and references on her part.

The ratification, too, of the definitive treaty, on either side, was based, not on the idea of a special, subdivided, or several independence existing in the States separately, but on an independence and sovereignty inherent in the United States, in Congress assembled, in virtue of the specific and substantial idea of their national unity. Not a delegated sovereignty, revocable at the will of any State, but a supremacy of power, independent and perpetual in its duration, and extending its laws over the States and people in all places within the precincts of the United States, as settled by that treaty.

Turn we now to the proclamation of the Congress announcing the ratification of the treaty, Jan. 14, 1781, and we find the nature of its sovereignty and the reach of its jurisdiction certified. After citing the facts of the treaty, it proceeds: "And we, the United States, in Congress assembled, * * * have thought proper by these presents to notify the premises to all the good citizens of these United States; hereby requiring and enjoining all bodies of Magistracy—Legislative, Executive and Judiciary—all persons bearing office, civil or military, of whatever rank, degree or power, and all others, the good citizens of these States, of every vocation and condition, that reverencing those stipulations entered into on their behalf, under the authority of that Federal bond by which their existence as an independent people is bound up together, and is known and acknowledged by the nations of the world, and with that good faith which is every man's surest guide, within their several offices, jurisdictions and vocations, they carry into effect the said Definitive Articles, and every clause and sentence thereof, sincerely, strictly and completely.

"*Given under the seal of the United States, &c.*"

The same great truth is in like manner verified in all their treaties with all other foreign Powers. What a perfect stultification, then, of all these historical facts and utterances, it is to say, that the unity of our national character, and the supremacy of our National Government, *is a covenant not in the bond of our independence*; to say, that the Congress, exercising the governing power by the full and free consent of the governed, the American people, could place us as a Republic upon a level with the greatest Powers on earth; negotiate and ratify with them the most important, beneficial and sacred treaties, with solemn covenants for their perpetual duration and universal observance *by the people and bodies of magistracy in all places* in America; and yet hold that each State, in severalty, may become independent of its power, disclaim its authority, and the people thereby escape the punishment and ignominy due to their lawlessness, by a simple Ordinance of Secession enacted by the State Legislature. No such thing ever was claimed; no such thing could be claimed under a true construction of the Articles of Confederation.

Thus we find the unity of our national character, and the supremacy and perpetuity of our National Government, to be "*a covenant running with our title to the land*," ceded by Great Britain to the United States under the Definitive Treaty, which assured our independence.

HENRY SHERMAN.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, May 31, 1861.

THE BRITISH CAPTURE OF WASHINGTON.

Interesting Recollections of one of Gen. Ross' Aides-de-Camp.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: In a recent article in the *Times* on the surrender of Fort Sumter, it is stated that, "Many of us remember, not without a tinge of shame for our own country, the wanton attack of the British army on the Capitol, and the foolish injuries done there, destined soon to be more than avenged That was but a *souvenir* of the older War of Independence. No British officer would have dared to insult the great shrine of American Union and Liberty, had it not been felt that, beside the question then at issue, there was an account still to settle for the former war."

The facts of the case are these:

In the instructions transmitted to Gen. Ross, he was told that the Admiral commanding in chief on the North American station, had it in his power to give him the most valuable information and counsel, and he was recommended to pay the greatest attention to the suggestions which the Admiral might make with reference to his knowledge of the United States, and of the war there carried on.

On our arrival in the Chesapeake, the naval Commander-in-Chief informed Gen. Ross that Sir **GEORGE PREVOST**, the Governor-General of Canada, had represented to him that the Americans had cruelly plundered the inhabitants of Canada, and wantonly burnt the town of Newark, on a Canadian December night, without any military object; had fired the public buildings in York, the Capital of the Upper Province, and plundered the private property of the Governor, besides committing many other acts of Vandal atrocity, for all which the Government of the United States refused to make any kind of reparation, and that Sir **GEORGE PREVOST** had urged upon him, Sir **ALEXANDER COCHRANE**, the indispensable necessity of retaliating, with a view of preventing the Americans from continuing to persue a system of warfare so barbarous and indefensible.

In reply, Gen. Ross observed to the naval Commander-in-Chief, that we had been accustomed to carry on war in a very different spirit in the Peninsula and France, and that he could not sanction the destruction of private or public property, with the exception of military structures and warlike stores; and it was not until he was warmly pressed, that he consented to destroy the Capitol and President's house, for the purpose of preventing a repetition of the uncivilized proceedings of the troops of the United States.

The American army, after its defeat at Bladensburgh, retired on Washington, which city it immediately abandoned, crossing the Potomac and destroying the bridge on that river, thus completely leaving the Capital of the United States at the mercy of the British commander; yet, on Gen. Ross' entering it at the head of his troops, a fire was opened from the Capitol and from a private house in its neighborhood, which killed his horse under him; and that house was the only private dwelling destroyed by the British troops, notwithstanding that the resistance offered from it, subjected Washington, under the above circumstances, to all the rigers of war.

The *National Intelligencer*, which was the most bitterly hostile to Great Britain of all the American newspapers, stated, in its impression of the 31st of August, 1814, one week after we had retired from Washington, as follows:

"When we remarked, in the paper yesterday, that private property had in general been scrupulously respected by the enemy during his late invasion, we spoke from what we believed, from a hasty survey. No house was half as much plundered by the enemy, as by the knavish wretches about town, who profited by the general distress. Among the private buildings destroyed was the dwelling house owned and occupied by Mr. **ROBERT SEWALL**, from behind which a gun was fired at Gen. Ross, which killed the horse he rode."

There was only one instance of plunder reported to Gen. Ross, and the woman who made the complaint was told that if she could identify the culprit the most exemplary punishment would be inflicted on him; her estimated loss was between $200 and $300, and $500 were immediately given to her as an indemnification.

The following extracts from speeches made in Parliament in November, 1814, on the subject in question, as well as from **JOMINI**'s *Précis de l'Art de la Guerre*, show that Gen. Ross and the force under his command performed their duty in full conformity with the orders of their superior, and in a manner the most humane, brilliant, and successful.

Lord **LIVERPOOL**, who was then Prime Minister, said:

"No war was ever carried on with more humanity than that displayed by the British officers and troops in the war in North America. Contrasted with this, the conduct of those employed by the United States displayed a ferocity that would have disgraced the most barbarous nations. In one instance a town was, in the middle of December, committed by them to the flames, and the inhabitants thus driven from their habitations into the open country amid all the severities of a Canadian winter. On another occasion, when the town of York (now called Toronto), the capital of Upper Canada, was occupied by the Americans, they burnt the public buildings, and took possession of the property of the Governor. It was in retaliation for this that the public buildings at Washington were destroyed; and by the Americans themselves, in this act of the occupation of that city by our troops, it had been acknowledged that the greatest respect had been paid to private property. He (Lord **LIVERPOOL**) had seen much stronger justification of the conduct of our force at Washington than had been published in this country."

Mr. **VANSITTART**, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said:

"Gen. Ross was chosen to retaliate on the Americans for the outrages they had committed on the frontiers, and while he inflicted chastisement in a manner to convey in the fullest sense the terror of the British arms, the Americans themselves could not withhold from him meed of praise for the temper and moderation with which he executed the task assigned to him. The public buildings were alone destroyed, while private property was in every instance respected. Instructions had been sent out to the coast of America to abstain from further inflictions unless rendered necessary by fresh enormities, an order which he was satisfied Gen. Ross had he lived, would have felt sincere pleasure in promulgating."

Mr. **PONSONBY** said that

"He did not mean to say that the Americans did not deserve punishment for the outrages of which they had been guilty, but he was sorry in one sense that the execution of that punishment should have fallen to Gen. Ross, as there never lived a man who could have felt more pain in executing such an order unless impelled by dire necessity. In another sense he (Mr. **PONSONBY**) was glad Gen. Ross was chosen on this occasion, because he believed there was no man in the British army who would have carried the order into execution in a manner less injurious, or attended with less mischivous consequences."

Mr. **WHITBREAD** said that

"He fully concurred with his honorable friend that it was happy for humanity and the credit of the empire that the extraordinary order had been intrusted to an officer of so much moderation and justice."

Mr. **CHARLES GRANT** passed a high eulogium on the character of Gen. Ross. He compared his conduct with that of a celebrated conqueror of antiquity, and quoted a passage from **SALLUST**, applicable to his great talents and humanity.

JOMINI, in his *Précis d l'Art de la Guerre*, says:

"Les Anglais firent dans la même année, 1814, une enterprise qu peut être rangée parmi les plus extraordinaires. Nous voulons parler de celle contre la capitale des Etats Unis de l'Amerique; on vit, au grand étonnement du monde, une poignée de 7,000 à 8,000 Anglais descendre au milieu d'un état de 10,000,000 d'âmes, pénétrer assez avant pour s'emparer de la capitale, et y détruire tous les établissements publics; resultats dont on chercherait vainement un autre exemple dans l'histoire."

Instead of 7,000 or 8,000 men, as stated by **JOMINI**, there were only 4,500 who actually disembarked, and 500 of that number were left at different points, to keep open our communication with the fleet. Gen. Ross, in fact, with 4,000 men, no cavalry, and only three guns, defeated and routed the American Army collected for the defence of the Capital of the United States.

Sir **DE LACY EVANS**, who, as shown in the dispatches, preëminently distinguished himself at the head of the Quartermaster-General's Department, during the highly successful operations of the force under Gen. Ross, is equally cognizant with me of the facts here given, and had our dear comrade, Sir **HARRY SMITH**, been spared, he could also have vouched for their correctness, as he presided over the Adjutant General's Department, and was likewise in the confidence of our lamented chief.

The conduct of the British troops at Washington has been assailed as unauthorized. The testimonies above quoted are from the most eminent statesmen of the Government and of the Opposition of that period This evidence goes entirely to disprove and repudiate every one of these undeserved imputations.

I am not responsible for bringing this topic back into recollection after such a lapse of years, during which the relations between Great Britain and the United States have been of a friendly character, but, having been Aid-de-Camp to Gen Ross in that action, I am called upon to answer the reproaches cast on my lamented and chivalrous General, as well as on my companions in arms.

I am sure that had the facts of the case now submitted been known to the author of the article referred to, he would not have been stigmatized, as he has done, the General, officers and soldiers, who fulfilled the duty imposed on them, as well by the laws of war as by the orders of Government, in such a praiseworthy manner.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. MACDOUGALL.

No. 112 Eaton-square, May 18.

Northern Character and Southern Character—Well to be Mutually Understood.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At last we are beginning to understand the character of our Southern brethren; pretty soon they will begin to understand our character, and before the end comes each will understand the other very thoroughly. Should the war bring no other result than this, it will have been worth all its sacrifices.

That the two sections have not formed true estimates of each other is undeniable, and a fact like this is ordinarily accounted for by a tendency in each to assume undue merit for itself; but in the present case the contrary fact is remarkable, that on one side only, the South, has this assumption been made, and the error of the North has been to admit too much of what the South has assumed, thereby accepting for its own character the *negative* of what the South claims positively.

It has long been offensively apparent that arrogant ideas of superiority have been nursed in the South, and arrogant claims for this acknowledgment have been incessantly advanced; while the North, fully imbued with the spirit of modern civilization and progress, not being willing to engage in a wordy wrangle on the question of relative merits, has declined to respond, and has even gone further, for peace sake, in admitting these claims than truth and due dignity could sanction. The spirit of conciliation which induced this deportment at last, began to degenerate into a spirit of submission; too many Northern men adopted for themselves and for their section a degraded position; self-abasement began to be the rule, and this *status* was becoming, apparently, established both at home and with foreign nations.

But, notwithstanding all this, there was a Northern character which found no exhibition in this condition. It was higher than even its own appreciation. Latent and undemonstrative, it awaited the occasion for its development. True, it had appeared in its past history, which could be safely referred to for proof, but to meet this incessant every-day clamor of the South for superiority, was wearisome and fruitless, and verbal controversy was declined, to the manifest peril of establishing permanent error. At last the occasion came, and now we know ourselves, and with the blessing of God others shall know us also.

To some minds it has long been apparent that the progress of false estimating would have to be checked; it was evidently impossible that it could go on indefinitely without protest and resistance. It could not be endured that the South should from day to day become more firmly fixed in the faith that Northerners were mean, stingy men, tricksters, temporizers, mere trafficers, with consciences as much in the market as other commodities, narrow-minded bigots, unfit to guide the State, cowards, without spirit or capacity for war; and it was absurd that the North should half adopt this belief of itself, and be so very ready to grant to the importunity of the South a superior character for "chivalry;" that is for absolute valor, honor, courtesy, generosity, humanity, magnanimity, gallantry, and concede to them the right to rule, admitting their peculiar fitness for political preeminence and military command. Nevertheless it cannot be denied that these opinions were extensively entertained and that the belief was growing—earnestly denied no doubt by many individuals and even by large classes—but in spite of the denial, crystalizing into fixed character both at home and abroad.

Fortunately, there is a sudden enlightenment now on all sides, to the manifest advantage of the party which has assumed least.

The treason in the South, extensive as it has become, is the creation of the arts of conspirators, and has been forced upon the people in spite of themselves, and often without their knowing how; the uprising of the North is the spontaneous act of the whole people, and not one individual has taken part in it excepting by his own choice, and with a just comprehension of the object. There is abundant evidence that in the South compulsory measures are resorted to, to enforce military service and to exact contributions. In the North the struggle is who shall be foremost, and all the bickerings now so rife amongst us refer constantly to an effort to be accepted. Does not this speak volumes in contradiction of previous impressions as to the warlike disposition and the self-sacrificing and patriotic spirit of the people of the two sections!

The conduct of **FLOYD, COBB** and **THOMPSON** in initiating the rebellion, and the way in which their acts were seconded and approved, and their example followed throughout the South, the absolute faithlessness and dishonesty of those who had accepted Government trusts, the ease with which officers of the army and navy threw off their obligations and transferred their services to the treason, though they had been educated to serve, and had sworn to serve, and had been maintained by the Federal Government exclusively, all indicate that they had, during all their lives previously, accepted a *lower standard of honor* than would have been tolerated in the North. Imagine for a moment that the case were reversed—that the *North* was in revolt, and that the Federal officers should thus betray their trusts, the delinquents would have been spurned by their very wives and sisters and lovers, their fellow-citizens would have spat upon them, and they would have buried themselves in caves to hide their infamy, and escape from the indignant scowls of society.

All accounts agree as to the ferocity of feeling, the bitter hatred against the North and Northerners exhibited in the South, and particularly in their army. There seems to be an utter absence of the high feeling of men bearing arms in support of a great principle against those who should be credited with the same motive; but all is hatred, malice and revenge. In the North, everyone can bear witness that there is none of this feeling, nor have arms been taken up for the mere ardor of contest, but everyone seems actuated by a lofty desire to sustain a good Government, wickedly threatened with destruction. The very manner in which the war is opening is indicative of character. The North proceeds according to the modes of civilization, and thinks of no other way; the South, by poisonings, and assassinations, and repeated examples of the meanest treachery. The murder of the brave and chivalric young **ELLSWORTH** is a case in point, and the howl of gratified vengeance in the South at the assassination, and the praise given to his murderer, shows how general is the baseness.

Observe the intolerant persecution in the South of all who dare to avow Union sentiments, no matter how moderately, and even of those suspected of entertaining them; and witness the banishments, the confiscations, the scourgings, the slayings, not only of men, but of tender women and innocent children. What district in all the South can assume justly to be free from these atrocities? Not one; and the stain will blot the Southern character forever.

Observe, also, the ease with which the people of the South have thrown off the obligation to pay their private debts, though at the very moment of insolently proclaiming their infamous intention their backs may be warmed, their bellies filled and their pockets weighted with their plunder. What exhibitions of utter meanness have we witnessed, when, from the safe retreat of some seceding State—while probably in the very enjoyment of the luxuries or necessities obtained by swindling—they repudiate payment, not only without regret, but often in insulting and defiant language, exulting in the power to commit the felony without any fear of a felon's prison, or even the disapprobation of their equally honorable neighbors.

Mendacity is more habitual to a base people than to one of higher attributes, and in this our Southern brethren are preëminent. From press and from people, from soldier and from citizen, from those high in office or in the shades of civil life, wherever their voices can be heard, one perfect torrent of misrepresentation is poured forth incessantly. Tremendous boasting, or hateful slander, or vindictive threatening seems to be the staple of their daily discourse. Our people have had several occasions, in these latter days, to open their eyes widely at this wonderful development.

It would seem hard, in the face of all that we have quoted, for the South to maintain its claims to superiority over the North in honor, honesty, courtesy, humanity, generosity, magnanimity, or to affect that in comparison with the South, the North is laggard in answering the call to arms. We humbly submit that the contrary appears, and hope that hereafter the South will drop its arrogant claims to superiority on these several points, and that self-abasing Northerners will be too scarce to do the necessary dirty work for them. But there is one point not named in the above category—one assumption not yet denied by the test of proof. The claim of *superior valor* remains, and we are yet to "smell Southern powder and taste Southern steel." Should they fail to maintain themselves in this, how utterly vain has been their incessant vaunting. This is their *strong point*—the point on which they have never consented to endure the slightest question! And should they decline the combat when they meet us face to face, though we being double their numbers, they will prove themselves to have been the most arrant braggarts and the most contemptible cowards in the world. Up to this present writing, it is true they have made display only of that "better part of valor" called "discretion," and it is quite a question of causistry if they should not be held responsible in character for omitting so many days after promise to eat us up, for we have had a right to expect that we would now have been eaten up and even half digested. But we cannot believe all that they say, as we very well know now, and will wait patiently for the consummation.

At any rate, after this we will be pretty sure to know each other, and no doubt will get along in the future all the better for it.

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

AFFAIRS IN TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, June 12, 1861.

Returns from Tennessee look bogus enough. Her bogus officials will figure up, say, 40,000 or 50,000 majority in Western and Central Tennessee, and, if they dare, 20,000 majority in Eastern Tennessee. The Tennessee vote is, for the most part, a farce, a fraud, an outrage, unprecedented even in Eastern Virginia. A fair and free popular vote would have told a different tale. Free from terrorism and imposture, Tennesseans would have declared against "separation and representation" by a majority in the State of 30,000 to 50,000. But bayonets and bold, bad men have done the work. Thousands of imported soldiers swelled the illegal vote, and "more voters" from every adjoining State, including Kentucky, were on hand. The compliment from Southern and Western Kentucky is to be well returned in due season. I reckon nearly every county in Tennessee, however notoriously Union, is now recorded as still more notoriously secession. Such foul play is beyond endurance, but it does not end here. **JOHNSON, NELSON, MAYNARD, BROWNLOW**, and numerous others, will have to flee for their lives. They must forthwith take the Confederate oath and abjectly submit to the most remorseless despotism, or they will be strung up or shot down. If they can manage to escape from the clutches of the mob, they will expose to the world the infamous transactions of the 8th of June.

While I know there is a considerable seditious element, and a pretty strong secession undercurrent in some parts of Kentucky, my confidence in her people's power and desire to cling to the Union and resist secession, is still unshaken. Of course, the violent and fraudulent action and the pressure of Tennessee and Virginia Secessionists push on Kentucky Secessionists, and there is no telling what they may jointly attempt in Kentucky. What they can't effect by the Congressional election they will struggle to effect by or before the August State election. However, the popular tendency is still in the right direction. The Government's success in Virginia will strengthen and confirm this tendency. The Government's signal failure, though temporary, might seriously check it.

I don't desire to raise any false hopes in the North, about Kentucky. I know we have some professors of Unionism to the North, if not to us,—loud-mouthed professors, who, on false pretences, procure from the North divers articles, which they send South, and who give the seceders every possible aid and comfort. I knew men who privately boast of the quantities of goods they send to their "Southern brethren," and of their sharp practice upon the "Yankees" and "Abolitionists" in New-York and Cincinnati! And I know we have unreliable and inconsistent "Unionists," who the same hour talk Union to one and secession to another, who talk on both sides in almost the same breath, who don't seem to know or care where they stand or where they go, who so fluctuate hither and thither, and are so slippery, that you can't hold them fast and still two minutes. Even influential men, who one day are unconditional Unionists and Coercionists, ready to do and to suffer anything to save their country and punish the conspirators, are another day for the Union, with so many conditions, so many "additional constitutional guarantees" to secure their "constitutional rights," and so many protests against "a Union held together by the sword," that they seem fit candidates for admission into the mysteries of "K. G. C." Such men cannot be counted on. They are on the fence, or drifting towards secession. Political weathercocks want to be on the popular side. They watch the popular breeze, and shift their sails according to its changes. They have great respect for "the will of the majority." **HALDEMAN** and **MCKEE**, of the *Courier*, will turn first-rate Unionists so soon as they see the chances are decidedly against Kentucky's seceding. Kentucky demagogues keep an eye to the contingency of her secession, keep questioning the possibility of Kentucky's going with the North, and keep it before the people that they will bow to the popular will of the State, and go wherever Kentucky goes.

When the Government of the United States shall have begun to demonstrate its power to maintain its supreme authority, and its ability and determination to protect every loyal Unionist in the South, then Kentucky "States Rights" demagogues will go with the General Government; feeling its power to punish and protect, they will acknowledge its existence and obey its laws; and also many people of Kentucky, who, though well meaning, are now so wavering, uncertain or "neutral," will then become most decided, loyal and reliable supporters of the Government.

The good cause continues to progress. Fully 7,000 belong to the Unconditional Union Club, of Louisville. Like Clubs are forming throughout the State. The most admirable and timely Appeal of Hon. **JOSEPH HOLT**—faithful among the faithless—is being printed and circulated by the one hundred thousand copies. It will have a very marked and salutary effect upon the fellow-citizens of his native State. I believe **CRITTENDEN, WICKLIFFE, MALLORY, GRIDER, HARDING, WADSWORTH, MENZIES, DUNLAP**, and **JACKSON** will be elected as Union men to Congress, and that at least a majority of them will vote liberally for the defence of the Government and the preservation of the Union against South Carolina and **JEFF. DAVIS**. **MALLORY** says he will vote men and money not only to protect the seat of Government, but also to carry on and carry through the war against the rebels. **GRIDER, HARDING** and **WADSWORTH** are, I learn, just as decided. I expect **CRITTENDEN** and **WICKLIFFE** will do the same, and, I presume the others will. They are all committed to this declaration, namely: "*The direct question, the grand and commanding question, is, Union or no Union, Government or no Government, Nationality or no Nationality.*"

BURNETT, if elected by "the Purchase," will hardly take his seat. Aside from pecuniary considerations (back pay, mileage, &c.), **BRECKINRIDGE** and **POWELL** have no business in Washington (unless they repent and reform), and will not stay there long, if they go at all.

PONTIAC.

AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KEY WEST, Fla., Saturday, June 1, 1861.

Our Mayor having lately left his country for his country's good, and most of the City Fathers having resigned or removed, an election was last Saturday held in this city for municipal officers. Hon. **WILLIAM MARVIN**, United States District Judge, received 160 votes, and G. W. **FERGUSON** 1 vote. As both gentlemen are uncompromising Union men, Mr. **FERGUSON**'s strength must not be credited to the Secessionists. It is guessed that Judge **MARVIN** himself cast the solitary ballot. No restraint was imposed. Every one voted for whom he chose, and not a single disunion or secession ballot was cast.

If I were to indulge myself in drawing inferences from the result of this election, I should say *coercion* is a very good thing, or at least, that an exhibition of the paraphernalia of coercion has a very salutary effect. Two months ago secession flags were insulting the breeze from every flagstaff in this town, and hemp was talked of for Union men as familiarly and composedly as you would talk of dissecting a canvasback after you had thoroughly exhausted yourself with a day's sport. The United States Judge was the only civilian holding office here who was true. The Clerk of the Court resigned; the Marshal resigned; the District-Attorney resigned; and the Court was thus left powerless. It was the judgment of the unthinking crowd, including those who should have known better, that the Court had collapsed and would never be revived. Even when Major **FRENCH** arrived from Texas to reinforce Fort Taylor (the fortress is situated on the west end of the island), the people imagined, or seemed to, that he had only taken on himself the humiliation of a capitulation—which capitulation they supposed would occur very soon.

Senator **MALLORY**, (Mr. D.'s Secretary of the Navy,) formerly resided here, and many of the innocent and simple fishermen and wreckers fell into the very palpable error of considering him a man of brains. It was Senator **MALLORY** who deceived them into the notion the "Confederate" flag could ever wave over Fort Taylor. Whether he has ever threatened to send the entire Southern navy here or not, I am not advised; but I suppose they are keeping that back for the bombardment of New-York.

On Sunday, May 15, Capt. **MEIGS** dropped down into the secession camp like a bombshell. Some hints he let drop, about "removing suspected persons"—who had themselves been talking of taking summary measures to rid themselves of their Union brethren—set some folks a thinking. Before a week, a very large bushel basket full of scales had fallen from the eyes of those who ought to have seen clearly before. Capt. **MEIGS** brought the commission of Mr. **CLAPP**, the new United States Marshal. Two days afterwards, District-Attorney **BOYNTON** arrived in the *Illinois*. The Court was thus revived. From that day to the present, secession has been dying out—growing beautifully less—till yesterday, when, as I have said, not a single disunion vote was cast. Too much praise cannot be awarded to Maj. **FRENCH**, for the sagacity, firmness and judgment he has shown in discharging the delicate and responsible duties which have devolved upon him since his arrival here. He has gradually tightened the cords till he has everything and everybody under perfect control. Some who are in their own hearts conscious of being traitors, have taken the alarm, and removed themselves to other localities. Among them, our distinguished Lord Mayor, whose case is a very sad one, as he had a life appointment as Collector of this port for the "Southern Confederacy." Nevertheless, like a common man a mere undistinguished private citizen, he went off between two days, and not a soldier nor a sympathizer "discharged a farewell shot." Poor Judge **MACKINTOSH**, "Confederate States Admiralty Judge for the Southern District of Florida," arrived here a fortnight ago. He probably had not heard from here since before Capt. **MEIGS**' arrival. On learning the actual state of affairs, he gave out he had come for his health; but as he didn't find it healthy, he soon went away again, and took his District-Attorney with him. He was narrowly watched, and if he had attempted to discharge any of the functions of his office, he would have been committed for treason.

There are a number of men now in your City, connected with mercantile houses here, who were last Winter the most rampant Secessionists in town. One or two of them were the ringleaders among the traitors of the island. You will find such men in New York from all over the South, professing to be the soundest of Union men, *who couldn't stay at home on account of their sentiments.* Look out for them.

Judge **MARVIN** delivered an inaugural address last Monday evening, on the occasion of his installation as Mayor. His speech was a plain, unvarnished history of this island during the last six months. There is no telling what might have happened had Judge **MARVIN** not been here. He was born in New-York, but has resided here during the past twenty five years He was a candidate for the Convention, but the Union sentiment was not strong enough at that time to elect him. His devotion to the Union has been unwearying through good and evil report. Probably not another man in the United States passed through so severe an ordeal. While there were many indications that the Government would fall through, and that Key West would pass into the hands of the revolutionists, he stood firm. Judge **MACKINTOSH**, of whom I have spoken, denounced him as a traitor in the Florida Convention, and volunteered to pull the rope at his execution. Circumstances alter cases. Judge **MACKINTOSH**, when here the other day, was compelled to ask Judge **MARVIN** to use his influence with the military authorities to induce them to permit him (**MACKINTOSH**) to go away.

Capt. **WELCH**, (agent New-York underwriters,) is another of the few on the key who never despaired of the Republic. He has the intelligence and firmness you would expect to find in such a position; and, if the rebellion had succeeded, would have been among the first to walk the plank.

Capt. **BALDWIN**, of the *Wyandotte*, is here from Pickens, waiting to have his boiler repaired. He reports that when he left they were sinking obstructions in the channel. He thinks *they* feared an attack. Capt B. is very anxious to get back before the collision takes place. Information received from Pickens since the arrival of the *Wyandotte*, says the major part of the fleet collected there had left—possibly for the mouth of the Mississippi. Col. **BRADFORD**, of New-Orleans, had quarreled with **BRAGG**, and his company had seceded. It is said they came to the conclusion that half allowance of raw pork was a most unromantic diet.

The Thunderer's thundering correspondent, **RUSSELL**, after he had been through Pensacola and Pickens, remarked that he would prefer to be in Pickens at the time of the fight.

By way of Havana, we have advices that a couple of privateers have been doing some mischief off the mouth of the Mississippi. This is the commencement of Mr. D.'s system of piracy. Capt. **MCKEAN** has blocked that game before this time, probably.

The *South Carolina* arrived here from Boston last night—only seven days out. She has recruits for the Navy, and leaves, to-morrow morning, to join the blockading squadron. She has a fine armament. The news of the advance upon Virginia is received with enthusiasm by the Union men here. Energy is what they want to see. Let the blows fall very fast and very hard. The fulness of time is now come.

ISAM.

AFFAIRS IN CHARLESTON.

The Boston *Journal* publishes a statement from a gentleman long a resident of Charleston, who recently left that city. Among other things he says:

"Business is entirely prostrated, of course. It is stated on good authority that one of the largest dry goods establishments, which has already had an extension, will close, for some time at least, in the course of a month. This is the establishment which first issued paper currency in the shape of small paste-board tickets, about two inches long and one wide, neatly colored, printed on one side, and indorsed on the other by the book-keeper to prevent forgery. Since they set the example, others have imitated. These "shin-plasters" are really quite a convenience in the absence of specie, and are becoming extensively used. I heard, a short time since, of a lady paying a small balance at her grocer's with these checks and ice-cream tickets. The firms will redeem them as soon as one has a dollar's worth.

Some articles it is impossible to procure in the city already, and people are supplying themselves with shoes and boots in anticipation of the time when there will be none left. Several dry goods dealers have bought goods for the Summer in New Orleans and Nashville. Butter is brought now from Kentucky, and very nice butter it is, too, as it certainly ought to be at fifty and seventy-five cents per pound. There is no good butter made in South Carolina, for the very good reason that there is no grass. Coffee sells at thirty-five cents per pound, and lemons at twelve and a half cents a piece, which raises materially the price of whisky punches, and thereby does not improve tempers.

East Bay, which is one of the principal wholesale streets, by sunset is as still and deserted as on Sunday. They get no Northern papers except occasionally by private conveyance, and in consequence, the *Courier* and *Mercury* fill up their columns with clippings from the Richmond and Memphis papers; which, after all, perhaps, are more nearly what they want, because they abound in the language in which the Charleston papers most delight.

The Captain of the Richardson Guard is reported to have said, on going to Virginia, that if every man of them was killed there would be no tears shed, so we are forced to conclude that all the soldiers of South Carolina are not gentlemen, after all. The volunteers have been withdrawn from Sullivan's Island, so that martial law is no longer to be observed there, and several country companies have been sent home. Some anxiety is felt and expressed as to the comparatively defenceless condition of the coast generally; and some uneasiness is also felt that so many soldiers are permitted to leave the State. Gov. **PICKENS** has now, I think, declared that no more shall be allowed to leave.

The people there cannot say anything too bad of Col. **ANDERSON**, and are very angry now that he was permitted to carry off his flag and sword. They say that '**BEAUREGARD** thought he was dealing with a gentleman and an equal, but it was not so.' They also say that events have turned out very different from what they expected; that they never thought it would come to this, and reiterate Mr. **DAVIS**' desire for peace. 'If they will only let us have peace, it is all we ask,' they say very meekly.

Col. **MEMMINGER**, who, you will recollect I told you some time ago, was one of those few who would not make any pledges at the time of the Convention, but all along, you know, held a prominent place; the fact is, he is one of the shrewdest, clearest-headed men in the State or States, and they can't afford to do without him. He is now in Richmond with the rest of the rebel Government. Judge **PATTIGREW** still holds to his love for the Union. He can afford to do so, as his high position secures him the right to his own opinion, and he is very polite and good natured to every one. It was he who first gave to the floating battery the name of "Boomerang," which has since clung to it. That far-famed battery is safely moored in the river in a retired spot, where it rests secure.

Most of the batteries on the islands in the harbor have been leveled by order of **BEAUREGARD** and the ocean has saved the trouble of leveling some of those at Morris Island by entirely washing away the part of the island where they were situated."

EXPERIMENTS WITH RIFLED MUSKETS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* gives these particulars of experiments recently made in that city with rifled muskets:

"The trial was for the purpose of testing the powers of resistance, to the best small arms now in use, of various thicknesses of iron and steel and was held in the presence of Capt **ROGERS**, U. S. N., and numerous other gentlemen, iron manufacturers and others—Capt. **ROGERS** having been appointed by Government to superintend the arming and fitting up of the steamers lately purchased here for gun-boat service.

The arms tried on this occasion were the Enfield, Colt's and other celebrated rifles, Minié or United States rifled musket, and lastly, our Ohio arms—the last-named being the old United States regulation musket, rifled, sighted and otherwise improved at **MILES GREENWOOD**'s Eagle Iron Works, in this city.

The trial lasted nearly the entire day, and many experiments were had, the most interesting, however, being these:

A sheet of the best quality charcoal boiler iron was put up at 90 feet distance, and all of the arms on the ground fired at it in turn. The Minié and other of the rifles named, made quite deep impressions in it, but none succeeded in putting their balls through the metal, excepting the altered musket. The balls of this gun penetrated it in every instance, and in fact seemed to meet with little resistance in passing through it. With three-eighths inch steel plates, the result was about the same. Against all the other arms it was proof, but every shot from the altered musket passed through it with ease. The last test was with the toughest and best quality of three-eighths inch wrought boiler plates. None of the balls fully passed through this, but while it was but slightly marked by all the others, the balls from our Ohio muskets penetrated the iron to their depth, and remained sticking in it, causing it to project five-eighths of an inch on the reverse side.

Next to our muskets, in strength of shooting, appeared to be the United States rifle or Minié musket—the Enfield proving decidedly inferior to these.

We have heard, that at a private trial had since the above, balls from the altered muskets succeeded in penetrating good three eighths inch boiler iron; and that some satisfactory shots were made at a distance of over 2,400 yards, or nearly a mile and a half. The official trial, however, first named, gives a sufficiently good report of our Ohio arms, and we only hope that no time will be lost in getting them ready, and in the hands of our Buckeye boys."

FROM BALTIMORE.

A dispatch from Baltimore, dated June 13, says:

"The big gun 'Union' has been successfully raised from the bottom of the river, and securely placed on the schooner *J J. Baril*. Lashings have been placed around it to prevent all possibility of its again going overboard, in case the schooner should be caught in a storm. Even this contingency, improbable as it is, has been provided for, and buoys have been attached to it, so that in case it should go to the bottom again, its resting-place may be indicated.

A lot of letters, a quantity of percussion caps and 10,000 military buttons, intended for the rebel forces, were seized at the Relay House yesterday afternoon. The contraband goods were found on a Miss **JENNY SMITH**, on the train for Harper's Ferry."

SECESSION OFFICERS SENDING THEIR FAMILIES NORTH.

It is stated on the best authority, that the wife and daughter of Col. **MAGRUDER**, who commanded the battery at Big Bethel, passed through this City eastward, yesterday. They went to Boston by the steamer *Metropolis* These people appear to know very well where the safest places are.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JUNE 15

$12,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	83¾	1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.	106
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	76	1,000	Mich. C. 8 ℔ c. b.	87
1,000	do	75	1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	89¾
2,000	do	75½	2,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	35
3,000	U. S. 5s, 1865	86	1,000	Lac. & W. 1st m.	94
500	Trea. 12 ℔ Ct. Nts	103	28	Union Bank	82
1,100	Trea. 12 ℔ Ct. Nts	100⅝	67	Metropolitan Bank	77
5,000	Ten. St. 6s, '90 ..s15	35¼	16	do	76
14,000	do	35½	160	Continental Bank	65
3,000	do ..s10	35	200	Erie Railroad	23
10,000	do ..s10	35¼	50	do ..s30	22¾
2,000	do	35½	50	Cum. Coal Pref.	4½
5,000	do ..s15	35	600	N. Y. C. Railroad ..c	73¾
10,000	do	35	750	do ..s30	73
2,000	do	34½	150	do ..s10	73¼
5,000	do ..s10	34¾	300	do	73⅝
1,000	do ..s10	35	450	do	73½
1,000	Ill. Cou. Bs., '79	80	25	Hudson R. R.	32
6,000	Virginia St. 6s	42½	25	do	31¾
7,000	do	42	400	Harlem Railroad	10½
12,000	N. C. State 6s	52	200	do	10
5,000	do ..s10	51	200	Reading Railroad	32
10,000	Ga. 6s, pay'l Ga.	58½	5	Mich. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	23½
18,000	Mo. State 6s	37½	50	do ..b30	24
11,000	do	37¾	150	do	23¾
5,000	do ..c	37½	25	do	24
5,000	do ..s10	37	100	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip ..c	68⅝
40,000	do	37	50	G. & C. R. R.	60
15,000	do ..s15	36¾	5	do	59¾
5,000	do ..s10	36¾	200	do	59¾
13,000	do	36½	200	C. & T. R.	23¾
20,000	do ..s30	36¼	60	do ..b30	23
5,000	Louisiana St. 6s	54	50	C. & R. I. R.	34⅞
6,000	do ..s5	56	450	do	35

MONDAY, June 17—A. M.

The most favorable feature of the Trade of the past week at this port is the continued heavy Exports of Domestic Produce and the liberal receipts of the same from the West, both by rail and canal, to supply this demand The movement has been happily relieved of the threatened extra premiums of 2½@5 ℔ cent, which the Marine Underwriters were about to impose in consequence of the grave attitude of the privateer question in England. The latest news from London, while removing all pretext for such a policy, also gives assurances of a better appreciation on the other side of the true nature of our present war for the maintainance of the Government, and its supreme authority over the trade and commerce of the whole country. No further serious misunderstanding on the subject is immediately apprehended. In other departments of trade, the business of the week cannot be called very satisfactory, although in some lines of jobbing there is a slight improvement over the stagnation in May. There is more doing in Sugars at low prices, and the free articles of Teas and Coffee are firm, under the expectation of a War duty, on the meeting of Congress. The Import entries continue comparatively light, the most marked falling off being in Dry Goods. The Import of Specie from England and France for the week is $754,000, and the receipts from California $631,000. The Sub-Treasurer has forwarded $1,000,000 of American Gold to the seat of Government, for Army disbursement, and the balance at New-York has been otherwise reduced to $9,488,884, as against $10,753,608 at the close of the previous week. The Bank averages, to be made up this afternoon, have probably gained $1,500,000 on the Specie line, and fallen about the same amount on the line of Loans and Discounts, although the latter has had the advantage of some considerable operations, in 30@60 days prime paper, issued by the Banking-houses in the foreign trade, in payment for Exchange. The general market for money is dull and quiet, and temporary balances have been employed on the Stock Exchange at from 4 to 6 ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Exchange on England rules 105½@106 for Bankers', and 103½@105½ for the various grades of Merchant bills. The demand partially improved for the packets of Wednesday and Saturday last, the principal purchases being made on time, with a view to the further importation of Gold.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,146,446, against $3,869,147 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $2,520,018, against $1,871,727 same week last season. No Export clearances of Specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $2,038,648. The receipts of Gold from California, Europe and the West Indies, from 1st July, 1860, to date, are as follows:

From California	$33,066,000
Foreign Gold direct	31,767,000
Foreign Gold *via* Boston	7,236,000
Total since 1st July	$72,069,000
Exports from New-York, same time	23,487,000

There is continued delay in the Customhouse returns of the Foreign Trade for May, growing out of the recent changes of the Tariff, and we must again omit our usual weekly comparison of the movement in Imports and Exports of the financial year.

COURSE OF THE STOCK-EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℔ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1881	83¼@83⅞ ex. d.
New-York Central	72@73¾@73¼
New-York and Erie	21¼@23
Reading	30¾@32
Rock Island	32¾@35
Michigan Guaranteed	23¼@24
Michigan Southern	10¾@11¾
Michigan Central	40¾@41¾
Toledo	21¾@23¾
Galena	56⅜@60½@59¾
Illinois Central	63½@66⅜
Panama	104@106
Pacific Mail	59¼@65½
Missouris	38¾@36@38@36⅜
Virginias	42½@41¾@42
Tennessees	37¼@34¾@35½@34⅞
Hudson River	31¼@31¾
Harlem Preferred	23¼@23⅜
Burlington and Quincy	59@60
Harlem, Common	10¼@10

Our table of prices for the Stock Exchange movement of the week shows a general improvement on the Railway Share list of about 1½ ℔ cent. The most active business was done in New-York Central, the extreme advance being turned on Saturday from 73¾ down to 73¼@73⅜, the closing quotation. There was also a good demand for Erie and Galena, and continued firmness, though with less activity, in Illinois Central. The Michigan Roads improve gradually with the better traffic since the 1st of June, and Rock Island and Toledo attract some speculation on the low figures to which they had recently fallen. The advance of the week, and general apparent firmness in all the Railways, create considerable discussion and no little surprise among the operators at the Exchange Board and on the Street whose calculations for a gradual, if not precipitate, decline as the Civil War developes its large proportions, were based upon the belief that *bona fide* holders of these Stocks would be eager to realize the most out of them in ready cash the market would afford. But as the actual state of war in Virginia has not arrested the great movements of trade from the Northwest, the current Railway traffic from that quarter puts at fault this theory, at least for the present. The heavy returns of May from the New-York trunk lines, the Central and Erie, while the most extraordinary movement of Domestic Produce yet known on the enlarged Erie Canal is also going on, afford a most gratifying index to the agricultural resources of the Lake and Ohio River regions, available for export, in the very midst of wars. Something like the same thing happened in 1847, pending the war with Mexico, but stimulated at that time by the unusual occurrence of a famine in Great Britain and short supplies of Grain in France. Panama and Pacific shares participate in the improvement of the week; Pacific about 6 and Panama 3 ℔ cent. There is continued heavy sales and purchases of the Border State Stocks, the aggregate transactions of the week, including private sales on the Street, being over a million and a half of dollars. The demand has been to keep pace with the actual supplies, which continue to pour in for realization from the Banking Departments of Illinois and Wisconsin, where a rapid process of liquidation of the discredited currency based on the bonds of the district is now going on. The decline in Missouris since the close of the previous week is 1⅞, and in Tennessees 2½ ℔ cent. The political occurrences in Missouri, as telegraphed to the morning papers on Saturday, had an unfavorable effect upon the Stock of that State at the close. The confusion growing out of the collision between the recently elected Secession Governor and the Federal military would seem to leave little hope of the prompt payment of the July interest, though we doubt whether it has, at any time of late, been very implicitly relied upon by holders. The [illegible] are not able to [illegible] allow figures for the return of quiet and prosperous days.

There will be sold, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at noon, the stocks deposited as security for the circulating notes of the [illegible]. The stocks consist of $66,000 New-York State 5s, $5,000 do. 5½s, and $5,000 United States 6s of 1867.

The St. Louis *Democrat* announces that the July interest on the County Bonds of St. Louis has been arranged for, to be paid in Specie. The amount is $75,000.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 180, 181, 182, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198.

SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 52, on demurrer; 350, 352, [illegible] 314, 333, 61, 310, [illegible] 311.

CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible] 578, 445, [illegible] 882, 886.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1969, 1977, 1979, 1981, 1993, 1995, 1977, 1999, 1611, 1747, 2001, 2005. *Part II.*—Nos. 1668, 1702, 1703, 1686, 1700, 614, 1900, 1910, 1912, 1916, 1918, 1920, 1922, 1926, 1928, 1932, 1934, 1936, 1940, 1946, 1948, 1950.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

The Mayor, &c., of New-York vs. The Parker Vein Steamship Company.—Judgment affirmed.

Field vs. Sands.—Judgment affirmed.

Wetmore vs. Kissam.—Motion denied, with liberty to renew.

Collins vs. Vanderbilt.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered.

Meyer vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Judgment [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

ROBERTSON, J.—*Mahan vs. Reid.*—Judgment for defendants, with costs.

Hearne vs. Reid.—Receiver to be appointed.

Mott vs. Thompson.—[illegible]

Fowler vs. Thompson.—Motion for judgment denied, with $7 costs.

Page vs. Wilson.—Judgment to be made.

Clark vs. Brown.—Judgment of foreclosure, and sale of mortgaged premises.

WOODRUFF, J.—*Wood et al. vs. The Home Insurance Company.*—[illegible]

BOSWORTH, J.—*The Parker Mills vs.* [illegible] surety offered must be rejected.

Court of General Sessions.

Joshua Isaacs, indicted for an assault and battery on Henry Hendricks, Esq., was tried and found guilty, appeared with his counsel, [illegible] and on being [illegible] by Recorder Barnard [illegible] reprimanded and ordered to pay a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, and stand committed until paid.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Seven Sisters.

WINTER GARDEN—Our American Cousin at Home.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—The Patriot's Dream—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Church's Painting, "The Heart"—for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have intelligence this morning that Virginia has been entered by two additional columns of Federal troops—at Leesburgh by Col. Stone, with the New-York Ninth as his advance guard, and at a point opposite Williamsport, Md., by the advance guard of Gen. Patterson's army, under Gen. Cadwalader. With regard to the movement on Leesburgh, we have not yet received the particulars; but at Williamsport, we learn, our troops waded the Potomac, waist-deep, covered by a sufficient force of artillery. Toere have been no movements of importance in the vicinity of Washington.

There appears to be no doubt that the great body of the fourteen thousand rebel troops, which recently occupied Harper's Ferry, has proceeded to reinforce Gens. Beauregard and Lee at Manassas Junction; but it is stated, on the authority of a person who was at the Ferry on Saturday night, that a portion of them was expected to proceed to Romney, to join the command of Henry A. Wise, the crazy Ex-Governor of Virginia, who is reported to be on his march from Staunton with three thousand men, to oppose the progress of Gen. McClellan's forces. How much he expects to accomplish with three thousand men does not clearly appear; but, of course, according to Virginia reckoning, they will be a match for fifteen thousand Yankees. The rebels, on their retreat from the Ferry, threw a large quantity of muskets, said to number a thousand, into the river, together with some of their accoutrements, all of which have since been recovered.

The probability of a collision between the State and Federal troops in Missouri is hourly increasing. In fact, it is reported that a skirmish has already taken place near Independence, in which the Federal troops were worsted. The report, however, cannot be relied upon, as the lines of telegraph in that region are entirely in the hands of the Secessionists. All the counties on both sides of the Missouri River, from the Kansas border to Boonville, are reported to be under their sway, and at the latter place they are intrenching themselves. Meanwhile, troops are being assembled on the Missouri border, ready to be marched within her confines whenever their services may be required, which will probably be very soon. Eight Illinois regiments are to be stationed within two hours' march of St. Louis, four at Belleville, and four at Caseyville.

Later advices from Fortress Monroe, dated Saturday evening, make no mention of any new movement of troops against the enemy, as announced in previous dispatches. Col. Max Weber's German Regiment, which left this City on board the *Alabama*, had arrived, and had gone into camp near Hampton. The fifteen additional regiments called for by Gen. Butler are expected to be soon on the ground, and among them will be a corps of artillery from Fort McHenry, and a regiment of mounted rifles, which latter are needed to operate against the Virginia light cavalry. The troops will soon extend their lines further into the country, and the whole peninsula between the James and York Rivers will be made an intrenched camp, connected with the Fortress by telegraph wires. Gen. Butler will doubtless commence aggressive operations whenever his reinforcement shall be sufficient to warrant a forward movement with the certainty of success. Gen. Pierce who commanded the expedition to Great Bethel, it will be seen, in a note to the editor of the Boston *Journal*, asks the public not to condemn him before he has been heard. He asserts that whatever he did was with good advice; that Col. Townsend offers to certify that the orders were given properly, and that under the circumstances the battle could not have been managed better. All this may be entirely true, but it does not accord with the accounts we have received from other sources. Gen. Pierce's official report of the affair has not yet appeared.

The Sanitary Commission appointed by order of President Lincoln, to inquire into the condition and necessities of the Federal troops, will meet in this City on Thursday of next week. A preliminary meeting has already been held in Washington, at which the Commission was fully organized and put in a condition to operate in the most immediate and practical manner. Great benefit is expected to result to our troops from its labors.

Government seems to have made no attempt yet to stop the sending of provisions to the Southern States through Kentucky, whatever may be its intentions in this respect. A telegram from Louisville informs us that considerable quantities have been received there within the last three days, mostly from the State of Indiana, which are being sent South over the Nashville Railroad. We can hardly afford to fight the rebels and feed them, too.

The little pirate schooner *Savannah* continued to attract considerable notice, as she lay moored, yesterday, opposite the Battery. A large number went off to inspect the vessel, and to satisfy their curiosity concerning the first veritable privateer. Lieut. McCook has delivered the vessel, with the papers and log-book found on board, to the United States Marshal. Her letter-of-marque was indorsed No. 1; and, with the exception of the old steam-tug *Calhoun*, at New-Orleans, which is said to be under command of Capt. Wilson, late of the *Minnie Schiffer*, is probably the only vessel having a commission which has ventured out of a Southern port. The twenty-one prisoners are expected to be sent here for trial.

The announcement that the First Massachusetts Regiment was to arrive yesterday morning at Jersey City, attracted to that place a large concourse of the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn. At about 10 o'clock, a large delegation of Massachusetts men assembled at the Astor House and proceeded in a body to Jersey City, for the purpose of formally receiving the regiment. Contrary to general expectation, the steamer *Commonwealth*, which had been chartered to convey the troops, did not arrive until the middle of the afternoon; but the people waited with most exemplary patience, and when, at a few minutes past 3 o'clock, the vessel hove in sight, gayly decorated with flags, and her decks crowded with over a thousand brave men, the people waved their hats and sent up a shout of welcome that must have sunk deep into their hearts. A substantial collation had been provided in the dépôt by a Committee of the sons of Massachusetts, and the men partook of it with a degree of earnestness indicative of good appetite and excellent digestion. They all appeared to be in good health and spirits. The regiment numbers 1,046 men, all fully equipped, and carrying with them baggage wagons, ambulances, and all equipments for active service. The officers are as follows: Col. Cowdin, Lieutenant George G. Wells, Major C. B. Chandler, Adjutant W. H. Lawrence, Quartermaster Lee, Commissary J. B. Gibbs.

The steamship *Jura*, with news from Europe three days later than was received by the *Adriatic*, passed Father Point yesterday, on her way to Quebec. Her advices are not important.

The Mail steamship *Bienville*, from Havana on the 12th inst., at 5 P. M., with mails and passengers, arrived at this port yesterday. The Havana market has not improved since last advices; Sugar, No 12, was quoted at 6 to 6½ rials ⅌ arrobe. The stock on hand in the city of Havana was 240,000 boxes. Molasses was quiet—Clayed at 1 to 1½ rials; Muscovado, 1½ to 2¼ rials. Freights as last reported—American flags, £2 to £3 ⅌ ton; other flags, £3 to £4½ ⅌ ton. Exchange—London, improved demand at 4½ to 5 premium; Paris, with slight inquiry, at 6 to 7 discount; New-York and other Northern cities, par to 1 ⅌ cent. premium. The health of Havana still remained comparatively good.

Our correspondent at Great Salt Lake City furnishes us with details of advices from Utah to the 24th of May. The most important item of information relates to the departure of Gov. Cumming from the Territory, for his home in Georgia. He left on the 17th of May, in a very secret way, turning over the duties of his office to Mr. Francis H. Wootton, Secretary of the Territory. The period of his official tenure does not expire until some time in 1862, but it is not considered likely that he will return. The motive for his retirement will probably be found in the present condition of affairs in the South. There seems to be no likelihood that secession will gain a foothold in Utah. It is more probable that she may set up an opposition in the cotton business. Brigham Young, it is understood, in his late tour through the southern part of the Territory, made special inquiries as to the capabilities of the soil for cotton culture. In Santa Clara and Rio Virgin Counties, it is already cultivated to some extent, and recently eleven hundred pounds of the article arrived in Salt Lake City, from that region, as an earnest of what can be done.

The Stock Market on Saturday left off weaker than on Friday, on both the Railway and State list: New-York Central, 7½; Missouris, 36½ ⅌ cent.

The Retreat of the Rebels.

It looks very much as if, by abandoning Harper's Ferry, the rebels had abandoned the only point where they could make any effectual resistance to the march of our troops through Virginia. While in possession of that point they held in check all the forces from the West and Pennsylvania, and left their confederates at Manassas Gap and further South to exert their full strength, whatever that may be, against the American Army. Eventually, to be sure, they would have been driven from it; but time is an element of value to them in this struggle, and every day they could have held the Ferry would have been of essential service to their main army further South.

In this operation, however, as in every other of the campaign, they have shown a very remarkable appreciation of the value of human life. To read the proclamations of their Generals, and the speeches of their orators, one would suppose that they valued their lives at less than nothing—that thousands and tens of thousands of the chivalry stood ready and eager to sacrifice themselves on the altar of rebellion and Slavery. Facts, however, do not support this impression. Instead of the rash and reckless cavaliers which their words would imply, events show them to be as careful of their lives as if they held stock in the companies where they are insured. They are undoubtedly eager to fight, but only after they have made fighting safe. They did not fire a gun upon Fort Sumter until, by three months' labor, they had sheltered themselves behind impenetrable bulwarks. They could have taken Fort Pickens at any time previous to its reinforcement; but as it would cost them two or three hundred men, they tried to bribe its officers to let them in. They might have made a fight at Phillippa and at Grafton,—not perhaps with hope of success, but certainly with a chance of reaping honor and impressing the world with their valor. They did nothing of the sort. They ran away or surrendered. And now eight or ten thousand of them have evacuated the key of Virginia, which they had taken great pains to fortify, without firing a gun, or risking the loss of a single life. In no solitary instance *as yet* have they shown the slightest confidence in their ability to stand their ground against Northern troops in the open field.

It is surmised by some that the troops who have left Harper's Ferry have done so for the purpose of strengthening the forces at Manassas Junction, for an attack on Alexandria and Washington. But they are in no condition to make such an attack, even if they had no other enemies than those in front; and their evacuation of the Ferry leaves the road clear to the Western and Northern troops to follow them up, and engage them in the rear, if they stop for offensive operations at the Junction. Indeed, it is not easy to see what can stop our troops, if they follow them up with vigor and rapid energy, from sweeping the whole rebel force from the neighborhood of Alexandria, and compelling a precipitate retreat on Richmond. The rebels can receive no reinforcements from Tennessee, for they cannot cross the Alleghanies. If the commands of Gens. Patterson and McClellan move rapidly forward, we shall be overwhelmingly superior to any forces the rebels can bring north of Richmond, and can either force them to an engagement with every advantage on our side, or sweep the whole State north of the James River clear of the rebel forces.

Unless we are greatly mistaken in the meaning of the movement, the retreat from Harper's Ferry is the beginning of the end. It indicates an inability on the part of the rebels to maintain themselves. We should not be at all surprised to see it followed, within a fortnight, by a similar movement from the Manassas Junction, and a general concentration of the rebel forces, under the immediate command of Jeff. Davis, in the vicinity of Richmond. We shall then have available for the attack three armies—one at Fort Monroe, of some 25,000, another at Washington of 35,000, and a third from Pennsylvania and Ohio, entering by Harper's Ferry, of at least 30,000. Before September, we think it not at all unlikely that Virginia will be completely in the hands of the Government of the United States.

Cheap Patriotism.—A Georgian newspaper announce, with great ostentation, that certain aristocratic dames and damsels of that State, whose names it publishes, have tendered to Gov. Brown their diamond rings, watches, jewelry, silver-plate, &c., to aid in carrying on the disunion war; and add, also, that the Governor himself has subscribed a thousand dollars for the same purpose. Now, when we consider that about two months ago, this same Georgia Governor issued a proclamation, prohibiting, under heavy penalties, any citizen of Georgia from paying any of the debts he may have contracted to any citizen of the United States; and when it is further considered that almost every diamond ring, watch, piece of plate, and article of bijoutery in Georgia has been procured on credit from New-York or Philadelphia, it certainly becomes a legitimate subject of inquiry whether all these aristocratic gifts were duly paid for prior to the repudiating proclamation aforesaid, or whether, according to the Governor's suggestion to repudiators, this may not be another illustration of the queer dodges current in Georgia for canceling debts due in the "Abolition States." There is not the least grounds for doubt in the matter. And certainly if bejeweled damsels of Milledgeville desire that history should give proper credit, they had better file in the archives of the State, along with the evidence of their gifts, due proof also, in the shape of the manufacturer's receipt, that the articles so ostentatiously bestowed, had been previously paid for.

Confederate Honor and Confederate Arms.

The evidence accumulates that the Southern rebels are alarmingly destitute of arms and munitions of war. The traitor John B. Floyd has just issued a circular address to the people of Southwestern Virginia, in which he says that there is great danger to that portion of the State from the Federal troops advancing from Ohio, and threatening to seize the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. This movement would effectually cut off all aid to the rebel army in Virginia, from the State of Tennessee and those States south and west of it. Mr. Floyd says: "We have plenty of men to defend the country, if they were armed." He adds: "I call upon all patriotic citizens to come promptly forward, and supply our men with such arms as they may have. Agents will be appointed to receive the arms, and give a receipt for the same, *stating therein the character of the gun, and the value thereof.* These guns will be faithfully returned to their owners, or, if not, will be paid for."

A motley array of weapons would this collection of guns be, if Mr. Floyd were so successful as to get any response at all to his call. But this will not happen. No man who has a good gun will be fool enough to part with it, just at the time when, according to Mr. Floyd, an armed enemy is about to invade his home. A few worthless firelocks, lacking some such essential part as lock, stock or barrel, may be brought in, under the delusion on the part of the owner that he will be able to get clear of it and obtain a consideration for it. But beyond such offerings, Mr. Floyd's armory will not be blessed.

But this is not the only evidence of the scarcity of valuable weapons among the rebels. Ex-Gov. Wise made a speech at Richmond on the 1st of June, (when President Jeff. Davis was received,) in which he said: "The man who will not go [to fight] unless he have a Minié or percussion musket, who will not be content with flint and steel, or even a gun without a lock, is worse than a coward—he is a renegade. * * * Get a spear, a lance. * * Manufacture your blades from old iron, even though it be the tires of your cart-wheels. * * Grind and burnish it in the shape of a bowie-knife, and put to it any sort of a handle, so that it be strong—ash, hickory or oak."

And this is not all. The Charleston (S. C.) *Mercury*, of a recent date, reads a severe lecture on "the reported retreat of *two* companies of Virginia cavalry before the advance of *one* company of United States troopers." The *Mercury* says it does not know what to make of this affair. "It is said," it continues, "in extenuation of this apparently *dastardly conduct*, that one company of the Virginia Cavalry *were without pistols*. But," scornfully rejoins the *Mercury*, "what a vain and empty excuse! What is the use of pistols in a sabre fight?"

It is not for us to defend the retreat of the chivalric Southerners, though outnumbering the Yankees two to one. It is enough for our present purpose to know that the Virginians consider themselves poorly armed for war; and that they are unwilling to fight even with large odds in their favor, unless they are well armed, Gov. Wise's heroics to the contrary notwithstanding.

But now a point or two on Confederate honor. Is it not an extraordinary commentary on John B. Floyd's career to find him signing himself "Brigadier General, Confederate Army," and advertising in an obscure district of Virginia for old guns, enough to arm his brigade! He who robbed the United States Government of nearly a quarter of a million stand of arms for the benefit of his Confederate traitors, has to borrow or beg enough old-fashioned and dilapidated firelocks to save his own home from the visit of the avenging armies of the Union! On what principle, we must ask, are the arms distributed by Floyd to the seceding States, and by those States stolen, held by the respective States? Does each State claim and hold as its own what arms were found in the arsenals in its borders at the time of their seizure? This seems to be the fact; and while some Southern States are admirably armed, old Virginia, who gave Floyd to the Confederates, is expected to have sons that will charge cavalry "without pistols," and rush into serried ranks of well-appointed Federal infantry, with only the rude knives that may be ground and sharpened from broken wagon tires!

The gallant Virginians have no stomach for this unfairness, and they are studying the tactics of Fabius. They are learning to be good at a retreat. Success to their studies.

The Blight of Secession.—The effects of secession are well illustrated by a comparison of the present situation of the agricultural interests of Maryland and Virginia. The preponderating sentiment of loyalty in the northern counties of Maryland gave assurance to the farmers that they had little to apprehend from violence in their own midst. Though their labors were checked for a few days after the Baltimore riot, yet the usual routine of farm-work was soon resumed, and has been continued to the present time. The accounts state that with rare exceptions the Maryland farmers are prospering, despite the hard times; and further, that except the unusual display of American flags from private houses, there is nothing in the appearance of the country to indicate the existence of any unusual feeling among the people. The scores of thousands of troops from Free States who have been and are quartered upon Maryland soil, have committed no depredations; have only brought a profitable market for farm and garden produce to the very doors of the farmers themselves, and when the troops have moved their camp the good will of the people with whom they had been staying has followed them.

■ But in Virginia a far different picture is presented. Early this year, the uncertainty of the political *status* of the State deranged its industrial pursuits. War seemed to threaten its people, and if it came, to plant and sow would be labor thrown away. Nobody knew better than the Virginia farmers the lawless character of the treasonable politicians who were endeavoring to barter away the rights of the Commonwealth. Hence, the statements from Virginia are, that everywhere less than the usual number of acres have been cultivated this year, and that in some districts of country, which seemed from their geographical situation likely to become the scene of conflict, not more than a third or a half of the ground has been planted or sowed that has been in previous seasons. As to the soldiery, wherever Virginia troops have been quartered in large bodies, Virginia farmers have been robbed and in many instances impoverished; and that the mockery of payment for products taken has been gone through, by giving Virginia scrip, does not lessen the reality of the wrong and the damages.

The Operations near Fort Monroe.

There is clearly a misunderstanding in regard to the part Gen. Butler is to play in the Summer's campaign. The impression has been current that his forces were destined to coöperate in a general movement from the North, the West and the East upon Richmond; that as soon as sufficient strength had been placed at his disposal, the advance would be made; and that in the presence of his complete preparations, the enemy would be swept from York peninsula. This is evidently an error. We now hear of Gen. Butler "planning expeditions"; arranging for alarums and excursions of the melo-dramatic type; projecting, in plain terms, a species of guerrilla warfare, in place of a well-conceived and matured demonstration upon the Virginia capital. It is with reluctance we abandon the idea that Gen. Butler's duties had been prescribed by a sounder military experience than his own, constituting in fact a well-understood portion of the campaign as declared by Gen. Scott, and accept the conviction that his occupancy of Fortress Monroe is designed rather to harass than to rout the enemy.

There is another circumstance which has created a strong feeling of disappointment among those who have watched the operations on this important angle of the battle-field. We allude to the neglect of facilities which give us such decided advantage over our enemy, who is entirely without them. There is apparently no disposition to employ the steamers and smaller transports, by which troops may be landed at the rear of the enemy's formidable batteries, and those defences at once rendered worthless. A glance at the topography of the peninsula between the James and the York Rivers will indicate to the reader the existence of a very narrow neck a short distance beyond Yorktown, which, if seized by a large force sent hither in boats, and held, while the main body of the troops advanced from the fort upon Col. Magruder's positions, *would* compel that officer to capitulate. It is possible that the new expedition of which we hear, may take this character. If so, the theatre of the surrender of Cornwallis may be graced with the performance of quite as gratifying a scene.

The Original South Carolina Gentlemen.

The genesis of the South Carolinians, as stated by themselves to the peripatetic correspondent of the London *Times*, has the merit of conciseness—"*The State of South Carolina was founded by Gentlemen.*" Further deponent saith not. We are enlightened with no definition of what constitutes a gentleman, (theme of many a protracted Lyceum debate); but as the "gentlemen" who founded Carolina are mentioned in antithesis to the "witch-burning Puritans" who settled New England, and who are forcibly described in the alliterative trilogy, "brutal bigoted blackguards," we might infer, even if the "chivalry" had not sufficiently informed us, that the founders of that sovereignty were those dashing Cavaliers who flash through the reigns of the English Charles'. This gentle origin has long been a favorite theme of Carolinian eloquence; they have generally been listened to with the meekness befitting those who stand in presence of the scions of such lofty sires. And the only flaw *in re*, is that the whole theory is a stupendous fiction.

It is one of the advantages which we do not share with the Old World peoples, that as their origins go back to the ante-historical period, annalists were able to indulge their fancy at pleasure; and the mediaeval chroniclers have left us some neat specimens of what can be done in the way of devising national beginnings under the influence of what Grote styles the "mythopœic propensity." Oh! that Carolina's origin rounded off into those hazy, purpureal mist-morns! But then, there are the documents in that accursed State Paper Office—those musty Colonial statutes—and the accounts left by Hewatt, Chalmers, and other inquisitive old chiels, who went round takin' notes! If one could but wipe out those miserable mementoes, what "mythopœic propensities" might one not indulge in?

When, two hundred years ago, the Lords Proprietors to whom the Province of South Carolina was given in free and common socage, set themselves to colonizing their demesne, they first succeeded in packing off a gang whom the earliest historian of South Carolina designates as "persons of low and indigent circumstances." So far from being Cavaliers, the great majority were poor dissenters, and their first Governor, Sayle, was a Presbyterian! Mr. Russel records his typical Carolinian as remembering that "he came from a race of English gentlemen who had been persecuted by the ancestors of the Puritans of New-England." But the only "persecution" from which any of those "gentlemen" fled, was what old Hewatt calls "the rigor of unmerciful creditors." "Youth reduced to misery by passion and excess," he adds, "embarked for the new settlement where they found leisure to reform." As for the hatred which the correspondent describes them as entertaining for the Yankees, it was certainly not shared by their ancestors, for the early settlers of South Carolina used their best endeavors to promote emigration from New-England, trying "to make everything easy for them;" and at one time the whole colony was preserved from starvation by the generosity of the people of Massachusetts, whose assistance they implored. So much for one lie.

At a later date, towards 1690, a large Irish immigration begins to pour in. They were followed by a few arrivals from Scotland and France, and "some Dutch settlers enticed from New-York." "But of all other countries," says one of the earliest original authorities, "none has furnished the province with so many inhabitants as Ireland. Indeed, so numerous were they that the lands in Ireland were in danger of lying waste." What the Irish were in those days—half slaves, half savages—may not be altogether unknown to the intelligent reader of history. The next considerable influx was of "gentlemen" from Germany, and the episode is rather a curious one. One Stumpel, who had been an officer in the King of Prussia's army, "succeeded in enticing five or six hundred low-bred people of his native country" to emigrate to the West Indies, but on arriving in London he abandoned them, when "His Majesty, remembering that the colony of South Carolina had not its proportion of white inhabitants, signified his desire of transporting them to that province." Whither, accordingly, they went. Mr. Russell reports the Carolinians as contrasting the elements which peopled their country, with those that settled New-England, adding: "The North attracted hordes of ignorant Germans and Irish, and the scum of Europe, while the South repelled them." We have seen what the facts are. So much for another lie.

One hundred years (1761) after the commencement of the colonization of South Carolina, the whole white population numbered 25,000; (negroes, 40,000!) what they were we have seen—Irish, Dutch, Germans, poverty-stricken English Dissenters; and they are the fathers of all such as do claim to be "chivalry!"

There are some episodes in the social history of South Carolina, too, which the "gentlemen" omitted in their cock-and-bull stories to the eminent correspondent of our heavy old London namesake, but which are worth bearing in mind in an estimate of their present character. Thus it was not stated that the Carolinians for many years (during the Seventeenth Century) devoted themselves zealously to piracy, Charleston being the common and welcome resort of all the pirates on the Spanish Main; that, as an old annalist has it, "the Governor of South Carolina, the proprietary deputies and the principal inhabitants, all degraded themselves to a level with the meanest of mankind, by assisting pirates," and that it required the power of James II. and Anne and William, to put a stop to it. Moreover, many pirates purchased land from the colonists and took up their residence in the country, and became the sires of many "gentlemen." Nor was it stated that no small number of the chivalry are themselves descended from bondsmen on American soil; as the old colonial legal regulations fully prove that white servants, with or without indenture, were held in bondage and sold as chattels! Having the least democratic government, South Carolina was almost from the first distinguished as the worst governed, most insubordinate, and most licentious and immoral of all the English settlements in America; while their diabolical negro-laws, their enslavement of the Indian tribes, their public entertainment of pirates, and their legislation repudiating the payment of debts due to creditors living outside the Province, clearly show the temper of those "gentlemen," even at that early day.

This is not the whole history of South Carolina; but these are elements which it will not do to omit in estimating the formative influences that have gone to shape the temper of that people whose ridiculous cockerel-like manner of swelling, strutting, blustering and bullying is notorious throughout the world. We do not rank very high that species of logic which estimates people by reference to their progenitors centuries back; but it is needed once for all to tear away the veneer of humbug with which they attempt to cover their originally rotten timber.

Military Hygiene.

Our volunteer troops at the various military camps and forts throughout the country have thus far enjoyed a remarkable degree of general health, and an almost entire immunity from the various epidemics which so frequently follow in the wake of advancing armies. The chief local or special diseases which have appeared among them thus far have been intermittent fever and diarrhœa at Cairo, measles among the New-Englanders at Fort Monroe, scurvy among the marines at Fort Pickens, and diarrhœa to some extent among the Pennsylvania troops;—of small pox only a few isolated cases have occurred here and there, but its spread has been everywhere instantly checked by prompt attention to isolation and vaccination. As for the story to which the Southern Press some time ago gave currency, that yellow fever was raging among our men on Santa Rosa Island, that was only a melancholy instance of the wish being father to the thought; for, though we believe that that terrible epidemic has really appeared within the last fortnight at New-Orleans, it had certainly not, at latest advices, shown itself at any of our Gulf posts. It is not likely, either, that any great bodies of our troops will be exposed, during the fervid months, along those sections of the Gulf or Atlantic coasts where the yellow or other contagious malignant fevers prevail; and it were to be hoped, in a medical as well as in a military point of view, that the bulk of those now at Fort Pickens might be able to Summer on the high grounds near Montgomery, and that those in tide-water Virginia also might be removed up to healthier localities in the vicinity of Richmond or Lynchburgh.

By far the most unhealthy locality has proved to be, as might have been anticipated, Cairo. During the six weeks that the troops have been stationed there, (April 21—June 7,) there have been treated in the Brigade Hospital no less than 614 cases of dysentery and diarrhœa, 113 cases of fever and ague, and cases of rheumatism, pneumonia and "miscellaneous," sufficient to make up a round thousand; and, beside these, there were many minor cases in the other two hospitals; this, too, while the whole force stationed there has been gradually growing from one regiment only to ten.

The great bulk of these cases, it is true, have been "discharged cured," as the phrase is; but still the efficiency of that division of the army has been, and is yet, seriously crippled from the effects of the miasmatic exhalations which poison the atmosphere from every direction. The men are impatient to be sent down the Mississippi to capture Memphis, that they may Summer upon its healthy bluffs, and vehemently declare that they would far rather take the risks of life there—rebel rifle-bullets included.

Beside these exceptional cases we have mentioned, we believe that the two hundred thousand volunteer soldiers now in the service of their country have enjoyed a higher average degree of health than any equal number of persons in civil life. Among the forty thousand men located at and near Washington, there have been but few cases of sickness, and these almost entirely confined to the slight maladies incidental to hot weather, and to the mild process of acclimation to which Northern constitutions are there subject. The twenty thousand lately concentrated at Chambersburgh, also, have enjoyed all along a remarkable degree of health; and the forces still encamped in this City and State, and at the numerous large camps throughout New-England and the West, have as yet suffered from naught but those common ills to which all flesh everywhere is heir.

Some of the special and permanent causes of disease among troops, are sudden changes of climate, malarial exhalations, atmospheric vicissitudes, and the exposure to which soldiers are perpetually subject by day and night. From these have sprung nearly all the maladies in our army thus far; and some of them, at least, time and movement will soon measurably remove. Among avoidable causes are imperfect commissariat, and inefficient medical and hygienic regimen generally; these we must expect will develop their effects more slowly, but with all the more terrible fatality when they do finally ripen into a harvest of death. The Medical Board of our small regular Army, though eminently efficient in ordinary routine duty, is of course utterly unable to carry out, or even to suggest, those great scientific sanitary measures imperatively required for permanently securing the health of an improvised army so vast as that which we now have in the field. It is, therefore, eminently desirable that all possible aid and encouragement be given, both by the military and civil authorities, to the corps of eminent scientific gentlemen who have volunteered their aid in advising, planning and carrying them out, and who, under the designation of the "Sanitary Commission for the Army," have just been authoritatively recognized by the powers in Washington. It is also to be hoped that Congress, at its coming session, in making provision for the Army, will see the immediate need of adding to the Army Medical Board, a permanent Advisory Hygienic Board, composed of men capable of bringing the infinite resources of modern science into practical use for conserving the health of those who offer their lives for the Republic. In this war, as in all others, disease is the enemy by far the most to be dreaded.

Wanted a Little Elementary Knowledge About Intrenchments.

The reader of the *Bigelow Papers* can hardly fail to be reminded, by the late dispatches from Great Britain, of the innocent narrative of that veteran soldier who gave his first experience of the wars in which he had taken a distinguished part, in the few brief and expressive words:

> "I tell you I felt streaked
> The first time ever I found out
> Why bayonets was peaked."

It appears, from these dispatches, that an order was given by a commanding officer of the expedition, after his men had been long exposed to a severe fire from the breastworks, *to charge the batteries*. The men, it seems, advanced gallantly and in good order, *au pas de charge*, to the crest of the counterscarp, where their progress was *unexpectedly* impeded by a ditch, and the gallant Zouaves, under Col. Duryee, were obliged, reluctantly, to retire.

The sadness of the heart which possesses the reader at this account, is but little relieved by the knowledge that these brave soldiers had been placed in one of the most difficult positions that troops can ever occupy, and had acquitted themselves as could scarcely have been expected from veteran and war-worn regulars.

Had their behavior been less gallant, we might have felt less sympathy for them. But they were obviously marched across the natural glacis in front of a fort or intrenchment well supplied with artillery, to assault a parapet, without an intimation that there would be a wide and deep ditch to cross, or the aid of an engineer corps to provide the means of crossing it, or a sharp supporting fire to divide the attention of the garrison.

Nothing could be much more evident than that the officers who conducted this expedition never saw an intrenchment, and were wholly unprepared with any means whatever to assail and carry one. And these are the men who propose to march from Hampton to Richmond, when, as we have distinctly admonished them, a redoubt, or an intrenched camp will be found established at every available point on the route. We take occasion to suggest, therefore, that Gen. Scott should send, immediately, a clever engineer officer to Fortress Monroe, to explain to the leaders of this expedition the nature and purposes of an intrenchment; in what way it is intended to strengthen a position, and the usual appliances for carrying such works. We need no better demonstration than has already been given, at this very point, by our brave troops, that we have *the men* to overcome any impediment likely to be encountered in this war, if they are only skillfully handled. The raw troops who charged up to the ditch, in face of a deadly fire of artillery and musketry, and only did not cross the moat and drive the garrison out with the bayonet because they had not been provided with planks or ladders, or light portable bridges, are capable of any gallant enterprise that brave and skillful officers may lead them in.

The path which it seems Gen. Butler has determined to pursue, is, we repeat, beset with just such difficulties as this against which his command has already stumbled. He must, therefore, go prepared to encounter them. Men cannot be required to stand in front of a rampart, thirty feet from the muzzles of mounted guns, loaded with grape, and canister, and musket balls, doing nothing. When they are commanded to march through fire, and reach the ditch, they must be provided with the means to cross it, or jump into it, and sticking their bayonets into the slope of the scarp, form with them ladders by means of which the more active can mount the parapet. But before men are sent into a position—recollecting that every ditch will be swept by a flank fire—they must not only be instructed in their duties, but supported by a steady fire upon the enemy. Advantage must be taken of darkness or the weather—false assaults must be made in conjunction with the true one—and so supported, too, that the false attack may, if circumstances favor it, be followed up and made the real one.

Where, as in the case before us, the garrison is composed of undisciplined troops, they might safely be allowed to surprise the camp of the assailants, and, when repulsed, followed pell-mell back into their intrenchments. This very opportunity, indeed, according to some of the accounts, was offered the other day at Great Bethel, where, it is said, the retiring regiments were pursued insultingly by the garrison; and when, if such is really the fact, there was only needed a reserve of troops and a little remnant of common sense, to have given them battle, driven them back, and followed them across their own bridge into their own work—and taken it, as hundreds of such works have been taken, in precisely that manner, before.

We are told in the dispatches, in extenuation of this mishap, that the troops were surprised by a "masked battery," so carefully concealed that the guns could not be seen at all, and that their position could only be known by the flashes visible when they were fired. This is very well as an excuse to the least experienced portion of the public. But we beg leave to say, that, according to the accounts which have [illegible] the force was sent out from Fortress Monroe for the express purpose of taking an intrenched camp; and that there are two modes in which it is usual to mount guns for such works. In some cases the guns are placed *en barbette*—that is, behind a parapet low enough for the gun to fire over it—in which arrangement both the guns and the gunners are partly exposed.

In other cases, the parapet is raised so high that the garrison is entirely hidden by it, and the guns are fired through embrasures. This, no doubt, was the arrangement of the intrenchment at Great Bethel; and the reports about a masked battery only go to show that the officers in command were utterly without experience, and did not recognize the presence of a battery when they stood before the ramparts, until they were surprised by the flashes from the guns as they belched through the mouths of the embrasures.

There are certain principles, which we may call the comparative anatomy of fortifications, which it may be of service to submit to our Generals. When they next take up their line of march for Richmond, and run against a bank of freshly-raised earth, which seems to have some suspicious relation to the road they follow, they may safely assume that it is a rampart, which has been studiously placed there to enable a few men, under its cover, to dispute and delay the progress of an army. The existence of the embankment indicates the almost certain presence of a ditch in front of it, from which the earth was taken to form the bank. The holes which they will see in this embankment are pretty good evidence that the place is defended by artillery, and they may be very sure that some of the guns are so arranged that they will sweep the low and level country for a mile or so around the fort.

The fact that our brave troops were able to charge up to the edge of the ditch is evidence that the works at Great Bethel were not in a finished state when Gen. Pierce reached there. The next time he goes, if the garrison is provided with a clever military or civil engineer, he will be likely to find things greatly changed. In all probability there will then be additional impediments in front of the work—such as deep conical pits, called *trous de loup*, placed side by side, with their upper edges nearly touching each other, and the bottom armed with a sharpened stake driven into the earth—over and among which the troops must advance. He will find pickets firmly and thickly planted in the ground, with their upper ends pointed off with a drawing-knife, and all interlaced with vines and brush, cords and wire, to trip up the advancing troops and throw their ranks into disorder, while the cannon and musketry play upon them from under cover of the parapet. They will probably find an *abattis* in front of the natural or artificial ditch; palisades and fraises, which every negro axman can make; and, indeed, all the other extempore applications for prolonging the approach, and keeping the advancing columns as long as possible under fire, before they can again hope even to reach the edge of the ditch.

We trust, therefore, that, when Gen. Butler sets out again to renew this attempt, he will go prepared to encounter those increased obstacles—which he will assuredly find, if not at Great Bethel, certainly at Yorktown, and probably at every other defensible point between Hampton and Richmond. If he thinks, therefore, that it is more expedient to take these works in front than to turn them, we can only hope that he will provide well the means of clearing the approaches of all artificial obstacles to his advance, before he renews the assault.

The Secession Vote of Tennessee.—The recent vote of the people of Tennessee, on the question of separation or non-separation of that State from the Federal Union, is boasted of by the Press of Tennessee as a fair and uncontrolled expression of the will of the citizens. A Memphis paper, published on the morning of the election, says of those who may choose to vote against separation: "Let them so vote without let or hindrance. They will incur a fearful responsibility, because such vote will be apt to be regarded as calculated to give aid and encouragement to Lincoln in his unholy work of subjugation. Some may, indeed, construe them as equivalent to an invitation to the Federal troops to invade the State, relying upon their coöperation in our humiliation."

Said the late William Walker, when his half-starved and murmuring fillibusters were drawn up in line before him, at a most critical point of their raid: "Soldiers, if there be any among you who desire to leave the service, I shall interpose no obstacles. Any such will advance two paces; but—I'll put a bullet through the head of any man who does so." Seldom was exhibited such unanimity, notwithstanding the freedom of action accorded by the fillibuster chief.

But Walker certainly had this merit: he told his purpose, without the circumlocution resorted to by the Tennessee traitors.

The Confederate What Is It?—The Southern newspapers are in a state of acute perplexity. They want "a pet name for the Southern Confederacy." Having "turned 'Uncle Sam' over to the Yankees as an inveterate old curmudgeon," the editor of the Mobile *Tribune*, who seems to have a fine conception of the eminent fitness of things, and he having patriotically cudgeled his poetic brains, says: "Let us make Cousin Sally our watchword and our rallying cry;" and he adds, with much feeling, "The thought would be in harmony with the chivalrous gallantry that should mark the character of the sons of the South." The concluding interrogatory—"Who would not fight for Cousin Sally?"—removes all doubt as to the complexion of the allegorical female. The South fights only for its "niggers," and Cousin Sally may prove to be contraband of war, which Uncle Sam must seize and confiscate.

A Defect that Demands Attention.—The Government ought to furnish the regiments which are employed on scouting or skirmishing duty with *rifled muskets* without delay. Some of those which have been thus employed in the vicinity of Fort Monroe, the Fifth Zouaves among them, have nothing but the common musket. It is impossible for them to render effective service with these weapons. Their range is very limited, and their aim by no means accurate. Unless skirmishers can pick off the gunners in intrenchments, and render similar service dependent on sharpshooting at considerable distances, they are comparatively useless. This defect should be remedied without delay. Some of our home regiments have rifled muskets, which they do not need for any service they are likely to be called on to perform, and there would seem to be no good reason why an exchange should not be made.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Departure of Gov. Cumming for Georgia—His Return Improbable—Francis H. Wootton Governor pro tem.—Whisky Licenses—Trade, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Great Salt Lake City, Friday, May 24, 1861.

Last Friday afternoon, in a very quiet sort of a way, departed from this city His Excellency Gov. Cumming and lady, for their Georgian home on the Savannah, he having obtained leave of absence for some seven months, though it is generally believed that he will never again cast his eyes upon the Salt Lake country.

There was no formal adieu, no ostentatious farewell, no complimentary dinner or supper, no eulogistic speechification conected with his departure. Indeed, though everybody understood he was going, very few persons knew when until he was clean gone.

In passing up Emigration Cañon, on Saturday, his provision wagon, unfortunately, upset, the contents gravitating to the bottom of the creek. Some passers-by helped to set the wagon right side up, and replace the loading, which accomplished, His Excellency handed over a golden acknowledgement, and went on his way rejoicing.

According to the Organic act, and the Governor's published notice, Secretary Wootton sits in the Gubernatorial Chair *pro tem.* The notice referred to reads as follows:

Executive Office,
Great Salt Lake City, May 17, 1861.

To the Inhabitants of the Territory of Utah:

The period of my official appointment, as Governor of this Territory, will expire in the early part of the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Considerations of a personal nature demand my immediate return to the States; therefore, in accordance with the provision contained in the third section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a Territorial Government for Utah," the Hon. Francis H. Wootton, Secretary of the Territory, will assume and discharge all the duties of Governor during my absence. A. CUMMING.

A few months ago, the municipal authorities of this city subjected the whisky manufacturers and venders to a very heavy license, intended, indeed, to be prohibitary in effect. The very law abiding straightway closed their liquor business, being perfectly unable to long pay their way and their license too. But it is a difficult matter to obtain barrels or bottles of sufficiently excellent workmanship that they will not leak, "by hook or by crook." So it began to be evident that, notwithstanding the license and all that, the cause of teetotal abstinence did not become so honored as was anticipated. The City Council, therefore, gave Mr. N. H. Felt the privilege of keeping a whisky-store, for the convenience of all the thirsty souls who felt disposed and had the means to patronize him. Our city fathers evidently considered that the day of compromises was not forever gone, and that it might be a good thing and politic to be merciful towards the weaknesses of the flesh, and turn an honest penny at the same time.

Flour continues to be exported from this to the adjoining Territories. Messrs. Perry & Co. have this week dispatched an ox-train, so freighted, for Pike's Peak, and Messrs. Dyer & Co. are advertising for a number of teamsters to drive a similar train to Carson Valley.

The Fort Crittenden contracts for supplying that post with 2 200 cords of cedar, 2,000 cords of pine, for fuel, 1,200 tons of hay, and 200 tons of straw, have been awarded to Mr. James B. Walker, at the following rates: hay, $13, straw, $9 25 per ton; cedar, $3 50, pine, $4 65 per cord. The *Deseret News* thinks the farmers will obtain higher prices for hay from Livingston, Bell & Co., for the sustenance of the mail and express animals.

Messrs. Brooks, Merriam and Rathbun arrived in this city last Monday, with an assortment of goods from California. They came by the San Bernardino route. Spring and early Summer are our annual scarce time for merchandise, and already some of our merchants are out of some articles essential to a moderately complete assortment.

Two new stores are being built in our principal business street—one by J. B. Kimball & Co., and the other by Walker Brothers. The first-named replaces a very inelegant coopers' board shanty, on the southeast corner of Council-house block.

There is no hope for the "South" from this Territory, for, like Great Britain, Utah is on the lookout for other than Carolina fields, where King Cotton may luxuriate. Tabernacle goers were informed last Sunday that "Brother Brigham," on his present tour, would have an eye to the capabilities of the Santa Clara and Rio Virgin country for the cotton crop. Some eleven hundred pounds of this necessary article arrived in this city a short time ago from the region named, as an earnest of what that portion of the Territory may yet produce.

Boisterous and half cloudy weather has prevailed of late, with abundance of storm threatenings, but not a drop of rain to soak the thirsty earth. Grain, however, and garden truck in general, look promising, and the barren benches around us will never look greener than they do, till another Winter's snows have hid them from our sight, and other vernal showers have arrayed them in another Summer's dress.

Stephen A. Douglas' Will.

The last will and testament of Stephen A. Douglas was filed in the office of the Judge of Probate, in Chicago, Wednesday morning. The document is in his own handwriting, and its terseness of composition is the reflection of his own mind. It will be seen that, after the payment of his debts, all his property is left to his wife and children. Mrs. Douglas and Mr. Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, are named as executors of the will.

THE WILL.

Know all men by these presents, That I, Stephen A. Douglas, of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois, in view of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death at such time as an all-wise Providence shall ordain, do hereby declare and subscribe the following as my will, which I desire all persons to respect after my death, to wit:

It is my will that my debts shall be paid out of any moneys which I may leave, and that so much of my property, real and personal, at the discretion of my executors, shall be sold as shall be necessary to pay all my debts.

It is also my will that after said debts shall be paid, all the residue of my property, personal and real, shall be divided by my executors into two equal parts, and that one part thereof shall belong to my children, Robert M. Douglas and Stephen A. Douglas, and that the other part thereof—that is to say, one-half of all my property, real and personal and of all moneys or debts due me—shall belong to, and is hereby declared to belong to, my dear and beloved wife, Adele Cutts Douglas.

It is also my will and positive direction that my said wife shall be, and she is hereby declared to be, the sole guardian of my said children, and that she shall have the possession, control and education of them, until they shall respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years knowing her to be the best person in the world to perform this sacred trust.

It is also my will that my said wife, Adele Cutts Douglas, and my friend and relative, Daniel P. Rhodes, of Cleveland, Ohio, be, and they are hereby declared my executors, to carry my will into effect, and to that end I do hereby waive all legal process and letters of administration, and dispense with any and all security on the part of my said executors, and direct that they may proceed and execute this will the same that I could do were I alive

Having thus provided for all my worldly affairs, I commit my soul to God, and ask the prayers of the good for His divine blessing. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 4th day of September, A. D., 1857.

S. A. DOUGLAS. [Seal.]

In presence of
S. C. Benham,
Mary G. Boyle.

Codicil Added July 30, 1859

Be it known that I, Stephen A Douglas, do hereby add the following supplement to the above as my last will and testament, to wit: That in event my wife shall have any child or children by me, whether born before or after my death, it is my will and direction, that in the distribution of my estate, an amount of property shall first be set apart and allotted to such child or children equal to the amount my other children will receive from their mother's estate, and that the residue of my property, after paying all just debts, shall be divided into two equal parts and one of said parts shall belong to my said wife, to her sole use and benefit, and the other to my said children, born or to be born, as aforesaid, in equal proportions, it being my wish and intention that each child should inherit an equal amount of property, without reference to the estate from which it shall be derived.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal at the City of Washington, this 30th day of July, A. D. 1859. S. A. DOUGLAS. [Seal.]

In presence of
J. H. Clay Mudd.
Ellen E. Curtis.

Frauds upon Emigrants.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DELEGATES OF BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

At a meeting of the Board of Delegates of Benevolent Societies, held at the Cooper Institute on Saturday, the following semi-annual report was presented by the Secretary:

Since the last report presented to the Board there has been nothing of importance to communicate. Of actual ticket swindling there has been none, but the frauds perpetrated upon passengers by the regularly appointed Passenger Agents, we regret to say, still continue, and we must again express our surprise that the owners of the ships should permit them. We allude to the advertising of days of sailing, which the agents know to be false at the time of insertion, and by which passengers are put to very serious expense.

The *Dreadnought*, owned by David Ogden, was advertised by F. M. Demarest, to sail for Liverpool on the 20th of May, but did not sail until the 29th of May.

The *Ashburton*, owned by Cornelius Grinnell, was advertised by Thos C Rooke to sail on the 23d of May, but did not sail until the 4th of June.

The *Southampton*, owned by Morgan & Wiley, was advertised by Tapscott & Co, to sail on the 14th of May, but did not sail until the 23d of May.

The *Ellen Austin*, owned by Spofford & Tileston, was advertised by Mr. Collins to sail on the 20th of May, but did not sail until the 28th of May.

The act passed at Albany last year provides that passengers shall receive provisions from the ship, and fifty cents per day compensation, if the ship be detained more than two days beyond the date advertised, but unfortunately, those for whose benefit the act was intended, are too ignorant to avail themselves of it, and there is, therefore, no other remedy but to give *publicity to the names of the offenders*.

Another description of fraud consists in the sale of sea stores to passengers, which they either do not receive or, if received, are worthless. This is done by the regularly licensed runners, but as Capt. Hart and the Commissioners of Emigration (in whose power rests the granting of licenses) are quite aware of their proceedings, we hope that this abuse will shortly be abolished.

Respectfully submitted.
PHILIP PRITCHARD, Secretary.

THE PRIVATEER SAVANNAH.

Copy of her Letter-of-Marque, and of the Vessel's Log.

The "saucy little schooner" *Savannah*, the first privateer, and the first prize among the licensed pirates of Jeff. Davis, continued to attract much attention as she lay at anchor, yesterday, off the Battery, with the secession flag flying at her maintopmast-head, under the Stars and Stripes. Crowds thronged the Battery, to get a view of the vessel, while others, wishing to have a more particular inspection, hired boats and went alongside. These visitors becoming too numerous for the comfort of the officers in charge, they were at last obliged, politely, to refuse them admission on board. She was inspected, however, with the greatest curiosity, and all manner of questions were asked touching the history of the craft and of her capture. The mark of one of the *Perry's* shots, which grazed the squaresail-stay, within six inches of the foremast, attracted particular attention.

By the politeness of Lieut. McCook our reporter was allowed to copy the letter-of-marque and log of the vessel, which are as follows:

LETTER-OF-MARQUE.

Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States of America, to all who shall see these presents, greeting: Know ye that by virtue of the power vested in me by law, I have commissioned, and do hereby commission, have authorized, and do authorize, the schooner or vessel called the *Savannah*, (more particularly described in the schedule herewith annexed,) whereof T. Harrison Baker is commander, to act as a private armed vessel in the service of the Confederate States, on the high seas, against the United States of America, their ships, vessels, goods and effects, and those of their citizens, during the pendency of the war now existing between the said Confederate States and the said United States; this commission to continue in force until revoked by the President of the Confederate States for the time being.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at Montgomery, this 18th day of May, A. D. 1861. By the President, Jefferson Davis R. Toombs, Secretary of State.

SCHEDULE OF DESCRIPTION OF VESSEL.

Name—Schooner *Savannah*.
Tonnage—53 41-95th tons.
Armament—One large pivot gun and small arms.
Number of Crew—Thirty.
Indorsed on the back,
"Letter-of-Marque, No. 1."

The following is the only record of the cruise found on board, and is a copy of the first page of the log-book:

"Journal on board schooner *Savannah*, T. H. Baker, Commander, on a cruise; 1861, June 3. Remarks on board;"

"First part, this day—Moderate breeze from S. S. E. and clear weather, lying at anchor on the inside of the outer buoy, on Midship Channel. At 6 P. M. made all sail and proceeded to sea. At 8 P. M., Bull Island light, bore N. N. W., distance 8 miles. At 9:30 A. M. spoke brig *Joseph*, of Rockland, for Cardenas bound to Philadelphia. Put a prize crew on said brig, having a cargo of sugar. At 10:15 A. M. ship to the West, and in company with the brig. *At noon signalized the cruiser* steering East. Latter part—Light breeze and fine weather. Lat. by obs. 32° 32'."

So ends (the first lesson) in pencil."

The latter words were added by one of the captors to finish the sentence, which was evidently broken off by the approach of the "cruiser" referred to in the log. The orthography was not in all cases according to the rules laid down in Webster's Spelling-book, and the writing was difficult to make out, and evidently showing that "a *little* learning is a dangerous thing," at least in this particular case.

Lieut. McCook being under orders to return to the *Minnesota* as soon as he should have surrendered his prize to the United States authorities, has handed over the vessel, with her papers and the official report of her capture, to the United States Marshal. The schooner has been taken to the Navy-yard. The unknown person who came here with the vessel will be detained as a witness against the pirates, who are soon expected here for trial. The *Minnesota*, it is believed, is now at Hampton Roads. The holster pistols found in the cabin have the name of "A. Waters, Milbury, Mass., 1842," on the lock-plate.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A Woman Killed by her Husband.—Edward Bulger, a lumber-carman, residing at No. 271 West Thirteenth street, was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with the homicide of his wife, an intemperate woman, about forty years of age. It appears, from what can be ascertained, that Bulger went home at 9 o'clock on Saturday evening, and found his wife drunk and very abusive. She continued to use very violent and abusive language to him until about 12 o'clock, when she attacked him with her fists. He then lost all patience, and knocked her down, she falling with the back of her head upon the stove, and fracturing her skull. Some others in the house, on hearing the noise and ascertaining what had occurred, called for the Police, and Officer Boyd, of the Ninth Ward, appeared and arrested Bulger. A physician was called in, but the woman died before daylight. Bulger was taken to Court, and locked up to await the Coroner's inquest, which will be held to day. He is represented as being a very peaceable and industrious man.

Supposed Suicide of a Young Woman.—On Saturday afternoon, a young woman, name unknown, fell or jumped into the dock foot of Seventy-fifth-street, North River. She was seen floating in the water by some boys, who gave the alarm, and Officer Dash, of the Twenty-third Precinct, went to her assistance, but by the time she was got ashore life was extinct. The boys state that she made no effort to save herself, either by seizing the pier or calling for help. She was about 22 years of age, had brown hair, and her face was covered with an eruption. Her clothing consisted of a black cloth cloak and hood, brown silk dress, straw bonnet, trimmed with blue ribbons, yellow scarf, brown gloves, &c. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

Killed by a Fall.—Hugh Brannox, a native of Ireland, 50 years of age, was killed on Saturday night, by accidentally falling into the area of house No. 272 Stanton-street. Coroner Jackman held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of death by a fracture of the skull was rendered.

A Zouave Drowned.—The body of one of Col. Wilson's Zouaves was found yesterday in the river, near the foot of Clarkson-street, and Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest upon it. It is stated that two others of this regiment have recently been drowned.

Police Reports.

ALLEGED ROBBERY BY POLICEMEN IN A DISREPUTABLE HOUSE.

Joseph Beyer and Charles M. Foster, Policemen of the Seventeenth Ward, were arrested yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch, chain and locket, valued at $108 and $50 in bank bills, from Francis Baaden, a druggist doing business at No. 16 Bayard-street. It appears that late on Friday night the complainant was in a disreputable lager-beer cellar, kept by Emily Marsh, at No. 265 William-street, and after imbibing sundry drinks and partaking of other refreshments, was presented with a bill of $4, by his hostess. This amount he considered exorbitant, and refused to pay, when the woman called up the two police officers, who were present at the time, and introduced them as such to Baaden. They then showed their shields, and deliberately took from him his watch, money, &c., he making no forcible resistance. The following morning the matter was made known at the head-quarters of the Police Department, and the arrest of the officers was ordered. On searching the house of Foster, No. 648 Fourth-street, the complainant's watch was found, but the chain, locket and money have not been recovered. The officer says he found the watch upon the sidewalk, and took it home for safe keeping, and subsequently told one of the Sergeants that he had it, and wished to find its owner. Both officers gave bail for their appearance to answer the charge. Of late they have been on duty at the sub station in Beekman-street.

ALLEGED ROBBERY.

Two men, named Elva R. Johnson and Charles Richardson, *alias* "Boston Charley," were arrested yesterday, charged with having, a few days ago, robbed John Hogan, residing at No. 6 Roosevelt-street, of $85 in bank-bills. The accused, it appears, induced Hogan to visit with them several groggeries about town, and when they deserted him he was quite intoxicated, and his money was missing. He subsequently charged the two men with the theft of it, and Justice Quackenbush locked them up for examination.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED COUNTERFEITER.

A man about 26 years of age, calling himself Henry Smith, was arrested on Saturday night on suspicion of being connected with the gang of counterfeiters who, on the evening previous, flooded the City with spurious $5 bills on the Catskill Bank. On searching the prisoner, $100 in this bogus money, and $151 in genuine bills, were found upon his person, and he was committed to prison for examination. Smith is believed to be one of the men who furnish counterfeiters with spurious money.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

A Female Robber.—About 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, the residence of Mrs. Mary Serant, in Bergen-street, near Pearsall, was entered by some person during the temporary absence of the family, and clothing, valued at $75, was carried off. Some of the neighbors saw a woman come out of the house carrying a large bundle. Information was given at the Ninth Precinct Station-house, and shortly afterwards Officers Clooney and Johnson of that Precinct, succeeded in finding the goods at the house of a man named Thomas Darly, who was arrested as a receiver. A woman answering the description given by the neighbors, was arrested last night as she was attempting to cross the South Ferry, and being identified was locked up for examination. She gave her name as Mary Rooney.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named John McKeon attempted to commit suicide last evening, while laboring under a fit of delerium tremens, by throwing himself into the river at the foot of Twelfth-street, Gowanus. He was taken from the water by Sergeant Opdyke, of the Eighth Precinct, and conveyed to his residence.

Military News.—A subscription was taken up yesterday, in Plymouth Church, (H. W. Beecher's,) for the benefit of the Brooklyn Phalanx, now quartered at Riker's Island. The Pastor stated that the regiment is being rapidly filled up, and will soon be dispatched to the seat of war.

New-Jersey.

Arrival and Departure of the First Massachusetts Regiment.—The announcement that the First Massachusetts Regiment was to arrive, yesterday morning, at Jersey City, attracted to that place a large concourse of the citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, many of whom were there as early as 9 o'clock in the morning. At about 10 o'clock, a large delegation of Massachusetts men assembled at the Astor House and proceeded in a body to Jersey City, for the purpose of formally receiving the regiment. Contrary to general expectation, the steamer *Commonwealth*, which had been chartered to convey the troops, did not arrive until the middle of the afternoon; but the people waited with most exemplary patience, and when, at a few minutes past 3 o'clock, the vessel hove in sight, gayly decorated with flags, and her decks crowded with over a thousand brave men, the people waved their hats and sent up a shout of welcome that must have sunk deep into every heart.

The work of disembarkation was tedious, but was performed with perfect order, not a man leaving his place until ordered to do so, in the ranks of the company to which he belonged. Then, preceded by the band, they were marched into the Railroad dépôt, being welcomed with cheers, clapping of hands and the waving of handkerchiefs, of at least two thousand ladies and gentlemen who were stationed in the gallery of the building.

A substantial collation had been provided in the dépôt by a Committee of the sons of Massachusetts, and when ordered, the men partook of it with a degree of earnestness indicative of a good appetite and excellent digestion. They all appeared to be in excellent health and capital spirits.

Their journey from Boston was marred by one sad casualty. Daniel Miller, of Roxbury, belonging to Company D, fell from the platform of one of the forward cars, and the whole of the train passed over his legs, severing them completely. The accident occurred near Groton, and the man only survived two hours after the occurrence.

The regiment numbers 1,046 men, all fully equipped and carrying with them baggage-wagons, ambulances, and all equipments for active service. The officers are as follows: Col. Cowdin, Lieutenant Geo. G. Wells, Major C. B. Chandler, Adjutant W. H. Lawrence, Quartermaster Lee, Commissary J. B. Gibbs.

The regiment is accompanied by a splendid band of 26 pieces under the leadership of Mr. Spaulding.

Just as the shades of evening were coming on, the men entered the cars, the band struck up "Should old acquaintance be forgot," and then, amidst cheers, cries of good-bye, God bless you, and one great farewell about, the cars moved away, and the Massachusetts boys were off for the seat of war.

The New-Jersey Colleges.

COMMENCEMENT AT RUTGERS.

The exercises of Commencement week will be as follows:

Sunday, June 16—Sermon before the Senior Class, in the College Chapel, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. Forsyth.

Monday, June 17, 11 o'clock A. M.—Baccalaureate address, by the President, in the College Chapel.

Three o'clock P. M.—Anniversary of Rutgers College Natural History Society.

Tuesday, June 18, 10½ o'clock A. M.—Annual meeting of the Alumni of the College.

Twelve o'clock M.—Annual address before the Alumni in College Chapel, by J. R. Wortendyke, Esq.

Four o'clock P. M.—Annual address before the Literary Societies, in the First Dutch Church, by Joseph P. Bradley, LL D.

Eight o'clock P. M.—Junior exhibition in First Dutch Church.

Wednesday, June 19, 10 o'clock—Annual Commencement exercises of the Graduating Class in First Dutch Church.

The Alumni Association of the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick will hold its anniversary in the Chapel of Hertzog Hall, on Tuesday evening, June 18, at 7½ o'clock. The oration will be delivered by Rev. I. N. Wyckoff, D. D., of Albany. The Committee on Biographies will report.

Dr. Berg, of Philadelphia, has accepted the Professorship of Didactic and Polemic Theology, vacant by the death of Dr Van Vranken. The General Synod has determined to erect a monument to Dr. V., and appointed Messrs. Campbell, Woodbridge and Frelinghuysen a Committee therefor; also, to erect a monument to Rev. Dr. Scudder, who died in India, at Hertzog Hall, New-Brunswick.

Two Committees were appointed with reference to the inauguration of the new Professor-elect—the one to nominate ministers who should take part in the inaugural services at New-Brunswick, and the other to attend to the removal of the Professor elect, from Philadelphia.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.

The Commencement at Princeton occurs on June 26. On Tuesday morning, 25th inst., the annual address before the Literary Societies will be delivered by Rev. T. W. Cattell, a member of Whig Hall, and recently Professor in Lafayette College, Penn. Immediately after the address the Societies will hold their annual meetings, and during the afternoon the Alumni will meet in the College Chapel.

The honorary orations of the Junior Class, eight in number, will be delivered in the First Presbyterian Church in the evening.

The graduating class at the beginning of the year numbered 88, but owing to the national troubles, all the members from the Southern States, and a few from the North, have left College, so that now their number is reduced to 69.

Claims Against New-Granada.—The following official statement appears in the Washington *Republican*:

Department of State,
Washington, June 10, 1861.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of the Convention of Sept 10, 1857, for the adjustment of claims of citizens of the United States against New-Granada, the Commissioners appointed by the two Governments, respectively, met this day, and organized the Joint Commission provided for by the Convention. The Commission then adjourned, to meet on the first Monday of September next, at which time claimants are expected to be prepared with their cases. The rules adopted by the Commissioners to govern proceedings before them may be obtained by application to this Department, or to the Secretary, Charles W. Davis, at the office of the Commission, No. 260 F street, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

ZEPHYR UNDERGARMENTS.

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[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes and Herring's New Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, lined with patent crystalized iron—the only material that cannot be drilled. No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

Flagstaff for Sale, Thirty Feet Long, Good as new. Price, $10. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

Maison Doree,
By F. MARTINEZ,
No. 42 East 14th-st. Union-square,
(The Old Penniman Mansion.)

This superb Restaurant will be open to the public on and after SATURDAY, the 15th inst. Dinner in "Ordinary," $1. Other departments according to bill of fare. Private rooms for couples or any number of parties. The entire fitting up of the premises is in the most elegant style.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—DINNER PARTIES FURNISHED ACCORDING TO ORDER.

Trusses.—RADICAL CURE OF HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Dr. S. N. MARSH, of the well-known house of MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also, a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins; Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines—At reduced prices, with Glass Cloth-Presser, improved Loop-Check, new style Hemmer, Binder, Corder, &c. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Rogers & Raymond.
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton st., and No. 214 Broadway,
having made up their minds to
MEET THE PUBLIC HALF WAY,
in the present unprecedented
SEASON OF DIFFICULTY,
hereby announce that their extensive, fashionable and varied stock of
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,
now ready, will be sold at prices to suit the most
ECONOMICAL BUYERS.
The motto of the firm is
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES,
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Come and see what fashionable fabrics can be sold for in a crisis like the present.

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Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES,
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Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 81 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Fay—Thompson.—In this City, on Saturday morning, June 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. H. Weston, Rector of St. John's Church, Logan Fay to Annie M. Thompson, all of this City.

Raymond—Dawes.—At St. Albans, Licking County, Ohio, on Wednesday, June 5, by Rev. H. C. Atwater, W. H. Raymond, of New-York City, to Miss Mary F. Dawes, of St. Albans.

Gabriac—Phalen.—In Paris, on Wednesday, May 22, at the Legation of the United States, by Rev. W. O. Lamson, Rector of the American Episcopal Church, Joseph Marie Gaetan Horace de Cadoine, Vicomte de Gabriac, to Florence, eldest daughter of James Phalen, Esq.

DIED.

Conklin.—In this City, on Saturday morning June 15, after a short but painful illness, Emma O., wife of Spencer Conklin, and youngest daughter of Jefferson and Hester F. Berrian, in the 33d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her father, Jefferson Berrian, and her brothers-in-law, James Marriner and John W. Thorne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her brother-in-law, James Marriner, No 139 West 49th st., between Broadway and 8th-av., without further invitation.

Wallace.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, of consumption, Eliza Frances, daughter of John and Mary Ann Wallace, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents No. 185 West 22d st., on Tuesday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Breese.—In this City, on Saturday, June 15, William G. Breese Esq., aged 46 years.

The funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 27 West 10th st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 5 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Ackerman.—In this City, on Sunday, June 16, suddenly, James A. Ackerman, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 12 o'clock this day, the 17th inst., from his late residence, No. 118 East 28th st. His remains will be taken to Woodbridge, N. J., for interment.

Winship.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, June 16, Eliza Winship, aged 56 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her son, Dr. William Whitehead, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, June 18, at 10 A. M., from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av. The remains will be taken to Hunt's Point for interment.

Thursby.—In Williamsburgh, on Sunday morning, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, after a short and very severe illness, James S. C. Thursby, fourth son of the late John Thursby, aged 36 years, 5 months and 26 days.

His remains will be interred this morning at 10 o'clock, in the family plot, Cemetery of the Evergreens, where the funeral services will take place. Cars leave the Ferry, foot of South 7th-st., every ten minutes.

Coope.—At Carmansville, Washington Heights, on Saturday, June 15, suddenly, of malignant scarlet fever, Eugene Valentine, only child of Henry H. and Leonora A. Coope, aged 9 years, 6 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this day, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Geo. F. Jackson, 158th st. and 10th-av. Relatives and friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave Chambers st. dépôt at 9 and 12:15; returning, leaves 152d-st. dépôt at 4.27.

Bliss.—At Greenpoint, on Sunday, June 16 Minnie, only child of Archibald M. and Maria E. Bliss, aged 5 months and 10 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of M. N. Bliss, Washington st., Greenpoint, this day, (Monday,) June 17, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Hinman.—At Hempstead, L. I., on Sunday morning, June 16, Herman Hinman, aged 78 years.

The friends of the family, and those of his son, W. K. Hinman, are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church in the village. A boat to connect with the Long Island Railroad leaves James-slip ferry at 12 o'clock. Persons wishing to attend the funeral can return in the afternoon.

Strong.—In Flatbush, on Friday morning, June 14, Rev. Thomas M. Strong, D. D., aged 64 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The friends and relatives of the deceased, and also of his sons, Rev. Thomas C. Strong, J. Paschal Strong and Robert G. Strong, together with the clergy generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church at Flatbush, on Monday, June 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The clergy are invited to meet at his residence at 1½ o'clock precisely. The Flatbush av. cars leave Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, every 15 minutes. Special cars will be in attendance at Fulton Ferry, and will leave punctually at 12½ o'clock P. M.

Mekeel.—At Yorktown, N. Y., on first day morning, June 16, after a short illness, Phebe, wife of Isaac Mekeel.

The friends of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, at her late residence, on third day the 18th inst., at 1 o'clock, and at Friends' Meeting house at Yorktown, at 1½ o'clock. Friends from New-York, by the Harlem Railroad 8:15 A. M. train, will find carriages in readiness at Katonah.

Stewart.—At Highbridgeville, Westchester County, on Saturday, June 15, John H. Stewart, aged 6 years, 3 months and 15 days.

Funeral from his father's residence Highbridgeville, Westchester County, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

Osgood.—At Orange, on Friday evening, June 14, Serena Zabriskie, youngest daughter of Samuel M. Osgood, and grand daughter of Christian Zabriskie, aged 22 months and 11 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 332.—June 15, 1861.
63, 22, 36, 24, 4, 31, 66, 25, 41, 47, 43, 68, 11.

Kentucky, Class 336.—June 15, 1861.
50, 70, 4, 59, 53, 13, 55, 62, 44, 38, 63, 42, 14.

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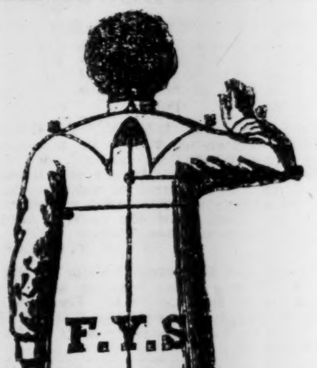

THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

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GRAND OPERATIC CONCERT
in aid of the
UNITED STATES GUARDS,
Late New-York British Volunteers,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 22.
Tickets for sale at the principal music stores. Doors open at 7½; performance to commence at 8 o'clock. Admission 50 cents.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

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LYONS' Magnetic Pills are sure death to rats and mice. Sold by all dealers everywhere.
D. S. BARNES (late BARNES & PARK) wholesale and retail medicine dépôt, 202 Broadway, New-York.

KEEP COOL!—KEEP COOL!—KEEP COOL.—The way to do it—purchase a double-plated ICE PITCHER, put in a few Rockland Lake diamonds, moisten them with pure Croton or its equivalent, and imbibe in given quantities.
N. B.—No charge for the recipe. The Pitchers for sale by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

MILITARY.

RUBBER BLANKETS, KNAPSACKS,
CANTEENS, HAVERSACKS, &c.,
At Wholesale and Retail, by
THE RUBBER CLOTHING COMPANY,
Manufacturers, No. 201 Broadway, New-York.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, for the supply of lint, bandages, &c., to the army, No. 744 Broadway. New-York, June 13, 1861. The following is one among numerous communications received by this Association, and is published for the purpose of showing the value, at a critical moment of such an organization:

U. S. Gun Boat Quaker City, Chesapeake Bay,
Monday, June 10, 1861.

The packages of lint bandages and hospital stores, arrived all right, according to list, yesterday.

I cannot sufficiently thank you and the Association you represent, for your promptness and liberality in meeting my request, for they have not only supplied me with what I was most grievously in need of for those under my own charge, but have also brought comfort to the sick and wounded of the various regiments collected in and about Fort Monroe, just at a time when such assistance was most needed, and when, but for your timely generosity, many a brave fellow would have suffered for the lack of those necessities, which it has been impossible to provide here. If the Ladies, to whom we owe the supply of these articles, could but know the relief they afford to injured and disabled men, and to the minds of those who are responsible for their proper care, I am sure they would desire no other return for their self sacrifice. The melancholy affair near Hampton occurred this morning, and the wounded were brought in barges to the Fort Hospital just as I had gotten the goods on board the *Quaker City*. I at once went on shore and offered to Dr. Cuyler, the Surgeon-in-Chief of the post, whatever of their contents could be made use of, and I assure you he was most glad to get it, especially the bedding, of which there is great scarcity here, and which the sudden influx of patients to the hospital most strenuously called for. Dr. Heath, the surgeon of the new gun-boat *Daylight*, which arrived here to-day, also came on board this afternoon, and was much gratified at the opportunity of obtaining a supply of several articles with which he had failed to furnish himself before sailing.

Both these gentlemen are desirous of expressing their keen appreciation of the efforts of the ladies, and of the profession, in New-York in this matter. There are many others hereabouts who must be in a similar condition, and I shall take pains to refer them to you immediately. I shall write you again shortly. With many thanks, I remain, yours, &c.,

(Copy,) EDWARD B. DALTON.

TO THE PATRIOTIC PUBLIC!

The DeKalb Regiment, Col. Leopold von Gilsa, is now being fitted out and equipped by the Union Defence Committee of the Citizens of New-York, under the special superintendence of Messrs. R. A. Witthaus and Hamilton Fish. While we are fully convinced that these gentlemen will provide in the most complete and satisfactory manner all the necessary clothing and military accoutrements, as far as circumstances will permit, there are still many articles needed by the soldier, which are indispensable, to make him comfortable during this patriotic campaign. The articles are always to be provided by the officers and soldiers with their own means; but it is a well known fact that our noble-hearted volunteers are not men of means, and, therefore, we make this call upon our liberal-hearted friends and benevolent societies to give to the above regiment all the aid in their power. All moneys or clothing sent to either of us will be promptly applied by us, in connection with Messrs. Witthaus and Fish, for the benefit of the above regiment:

AUGUST BELMONT, No. 50 Wall-st.
G. H. WITTHAUS, No. 34 Barclay-st.
EDWARD VONDERHEYDT, No. 68 Broad-st.
AUGUST WEISMANN, No. 257 Broome-st.
W. H. GUNTHER, No. 46 Maiden-lane.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, No. 17 Chatham-st.
EUGENE S. BALLIN, No. 24 Exchange-place.
L. J. STIASTNY, No. 131 Duane st.
FREDERICK KNAPP, No. 122 Broadway.
GUSTAV KUTTER, No. 112 Duane-st.
HUGO WESENDONCK, No. 86 Broadway.
LOUIS JAY, No. 48 Park-place.

SEVENTH WARD METROPOLITAN HOME GUARD.—A meeting of this organization will be held THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock, in Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. J. T. Williams Esq., and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting.

M. T. HEWIT, Chairman.

Joseph P. Jardine, Secretary.

Company A, VIIth Ward Regiment, M. H. G., meets for drill at the above place every TUESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. By order. W. A. BONSLE, Captain.

Wm. Duryea, Orderly.

WHAT THE CLERGY THINK OF MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething:

We will teach our Susy to say a blessing on Mrs. Winslow for helping her to survive and escape the griping colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus. It performs wisely what it professes to perform, every part of it—nothing less.

Rev. C. Z. WISER,
Selins Grove, Penn.

We have tried it, and know it to be all it claims.

Rev. J. S. HOLME,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

One of the most useful medicines of its kind ever presented to the public.

Rev. Dr. SHALER,
Portland, Me.

In our own family it has proved a blessing indeed.

Rev. SYLVANUS COBB,
Boston, Mass.

We have tried it, and know whereof we affirm. By its use, our infant has been brought through the critical period of teething with scarcely a fever.

Rev. A. JONES,
Jackson, Miss.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she can if she will, discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It is sold everywhere, at 25 cents a bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience (we speak advisedly) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

WHEN WE SAY

That MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP acts like a charm, we do but reiterate the language of every person who ever used it for their children, for all diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Wind Colic and Cholera Infantum. It will produce quietude and rest, relieve all suffering, and the infant will awake invigorated and refreshed, and not with the dull and stupefying effects of preparations of opium. Sold everywhere, 25 cents per bottle. Office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

MRS. WINSLOW vs. CRYING CHILDREN.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child, suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents, Office No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York. Sold everywhere.

During the thirty years of unprecedented and increasing popularity of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, innumerable "Cordials" and other nostrums, prepared by pretended M. D.'s, have sprung up and lived but a mushroom existence, while the SOOTHING SYRUP has been constantly increasing in popularity and become a household word, and

THOUSANDS OF MOTHERS THANK
MRS. WINSLOW

For the health of their children by the use of her invaluable article.

Beware of Counterfeits.

None genuine unless the *fac simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 Cedar-st., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held on Monday, the 10th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES MURPHY,
HUGH SMITH,
PETER B. SWEENEY,
EBE'ZER BEADLESTON,
JACOB MILLER,
TIMOTHY TOWNSEND,
CHARLES B. WHITE,
AMOS F. HATFIELD,
JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr.,
JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN KERR,
CHESTER LAMB,
THOMAS A. GARDINER,
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, JESSE A. MARSHALL was reëlected President; HUGH SMITH, Vice-President, and J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Secretary.

New-York, June 15, 1861.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE will take place the 20th inst., 3 P. M., at Madison-avenue Church, corner 31st-st. Stockholders and former graduates of the Institute can obtain tickets by applying at the Institute, No. 487 Fifth av., or by letter addressed to

H. M. PIERCE, Pres. Rutgers F. Inst.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	May 28
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	June 5
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	June 5
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	June 8
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	June 12
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	June 12
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	June 13
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	June 15
Parana	Galway	New-York	June 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	June 19
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	June 22
John Bell	Glasgow	Quebec	June 22
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	June 29
Anglia	Galway	New York	July 2
Hibernia	Galway	Boston	July
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 3
New-York	Southampton	New-York	July 10
Prince Albert	Galway	Boston	July 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	July 17
Malacca	Liverpool	New Orleans	Aug. 7
Rangoon	Liverpool	New-Orleans	Sept. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	June 19
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	June 22
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	June 22
Adriatic	New-York	Galway	June 25
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	June 26
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	June 19
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	June 29
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	July 3
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	July 6
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	July 10
Hammonia	New-York	Southampton	July 13
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	July 17
America	Boston	Liverpool	July 24
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	July 27
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 10

Mails close at the Post-office.

Overland Mail leaves St. Louis City every Monday and Thursday at 8 A. M. (Letters for California, if intended for the Overland Route, should be marked "Overland.")

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

On Sunday, all mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL

INFORMATION WANTED.—JOSEPH McBRIDE, school-teacher, who came from Balleynamagny, near Neury, Ireland. He was an assistant-teacher in a school in New-Jersey, to a Mr. Hare. The latter was committed to prison. Address Rev. A. T. HOLMES, at Rev. A. Clement's, No. 247 West 22d-st., New-York City.

IF THIS SHOULD MEET THE EYE OF T. A. K., she will confer a favor by writing to B. B.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOLDEN CHAIN.

BRADBURY'S NEW SUNDAY-SCHOOL SINGING BOOK by Mr. Wm. B. Bradbury, just published, price 25 cents. Send stamps for specimen copy, to WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a neat and tidy young woman to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do general housework; she is an excellent washer and ironer, willing to work and has no objection to go in the country; has the best of City reference from her last situation. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 218 7th-av., first floor, over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and take care of children or do plain sewing; is willing and obliging; no objections to the country, if suited; good reference from last place. Call at No. 69 2d-place, between Court and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation as chambermaid, by a young woman who has been living some time with a family in Brooklyn as chambermaid and waitress; she would be willing to serve as nurse, and is a competent seamstress. Can be seen at No. 156 Hicks st., Brooklyn, and refers to the family with whom she lives.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer, or to take care of children and do plain sewing; would be willing to travel; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 192 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is a good seamstress; would be willing to take care of children; can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 210 West 25th st., between 8th and 9th avs., 2d floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable Scotch girl, as waiter, chambermaid, or nurse; no objection to go to the country for the Summer; good City reference given if required. Call for one week at A. REID'S, florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR NURSE.—A young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress. Apply, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 86 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A lady, about leaving the City, desires a situation for a good servant, in the above capacity. Apply at her present employer's, No. 34 West 33d-st., on Monday and Tuesday, from 10 to 4.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as good plain cook and good washer and ironer, or to do general housework, in a small private family; would go to the country if desired. Best of City references. Call at No. 63 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking, soups, fish, meat, poultry, game and desserts. Call at No. 289 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A MOST OBLIGING YOUNG woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or laundress; makes excellent bread, biscuit, pies, cake, and is a thorough laundress; does French fluting, crimping, and is very willing; good references; no objections to any part of the country; wages very low. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th st., for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 193 East 12th-st., front room, top floor, between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—SITuation wanted for a very respectable but hard-working girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a thorough servant in her kitchen, (not scrupulous, but expects to work;) has served in good families, and is well recommended; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A SITUAtion wanted by a Protestant woman, of steady habits; would take charge of a house in town, or would go in the country with a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 6 Washington-square, basement door.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A steady, hard working young woman, with the best of reference, desires a situation in the City or country, in either of the above capacities; is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; makes nice bread and pies; wages from $6 to $7 per month. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front.

AS COUNTRY SERVANT.—A HARD-WORKing, honest, and sober woman wishes a situation in the country; can cook, bake bread and pies, and wash and iron first-rate; is also a good dairy maid; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker-st., up stairs, three doors west from Broadway.

AS GENERAL SERVANT.—ANY LADY IN the City or country, desirous of engaging a really smart, capable and well recommended domestic, either for cooking, washing and ironing or general housework, can be suited immediately with one that will try to please, and at wages to suit the times, by applying at No. 110 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A SITUATION WANTED, TO do general housework in a small family; no objections to go in the country. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 West 20th-st., near the 6th-av., in the store.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as general houseworker, cook, washer and ironer, by an active, smart young woman, or as chambermaid and waitress or to assist at washing, or nurse and seamstress; is very willing to go for either; fully competent; 2 years, City reference from her last place; will go to any part of country; wages no object. Call at No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., for two days.

A HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A GIRL to do general housework and to assist in cleaning in a school; Scotch or English Protestant preferred. Call at No. 12 North Moore-st., School building, from 7 to 10 A. M.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN with good reference, wishes a situation in City or country; is a good, plain cook, baker of bread and pies, and excellent washer and ironer. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE woman, a situation as first-class laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; would go a short distance in the country. Has best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as laundress, in a steady place; is a Protestant; has references for seven and two and a half years. Can be seen for three days at No. 122 7th av., third floor. No objection to the country.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A MOST capable, tidy girl, with excellent City references, a situation as laundress and cook; is a good baker; understands meats, poultry, pastry, and does up linens in style; wages $7; or as laundress and chambermaid; no objection to the country. Call at or address No. 216 East 23d st., for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN English Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, or to take care of grown children, or would do chamberwork and sewing. No objection to the country. Has good reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOman, a situation as nurse, who understands her business thoroughly, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse. She has had much experience, and can take charge of an infant from its birth. She refers to her last employer. Apply at No. 344 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable young girl, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waitress; has good City reference; would go in the country. Call at No. 45 East 28th-st., near 4th av., in the store.

EMPLOYERS CAN FIND AN EXCELLENT selection of servants, who can enter their place this day for City and country, at moderate wages, at the Broadway Employment Institution, No. 424 Broadway. Terms moderate. Twelve years established.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl wants a situation, as nurse and seamstress, in a private family, or chambermaid and seamstress; can take charge of a baby from infancy; has no objections to travel with a lady for the Summer, or to go to the country for the Summer. Inquire at No. 219 Avenue A, between 14th and 15th sts., in a Fancy store. Best of City references; can be seen for three days.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION for a respectable colored woman, who can be highly recommended as nurse or attendant upon an invalid; she is fully competent for the duties required, having had great experience in sickness at New-Orleans. She can be seen until 19th June, at the residence of her present employer, No. 5 West 16th st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full care of a baby from its birth; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A COMpetent and trustworthy woman wants a situation in a private family, as seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; is civil and obliging, and kind to children; highest testimonials can be had. Can be seen for two days, at No. 154 13th st., between 7th and 8th avs., 3d story, front room.

SERVANTS—BOTH MALE AND FEMALE, FOR various household duties, and other labor, and for either the City or country, can now be procured among the recently arrived immigrants, and at reasonable wages, on application at the Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office, Castle Garden. No fees charged to employers.

SERVANTS.—THE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY AT Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th st., near Broadway, formerly Bible House, have on hand a large assortment of German, French, Scotch, Welsh and other servants. German and French languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS, German English, Scotch, Irish, &c., can find the best office in the City at the Institution. Also, good situations for women and girls. Conducted by an American lady, at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; he is willing to make himself useful; can give good references from his last employers. Can be seen at No. 19 6th-st., near 2d-av., for two days, top floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a respectable young man as coachman and gardener; understands the care of plain vegetables and flower-garden, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. The best of reference given from his last employer. Address R. P., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as groom, or groom and coachman, by a Protestant young man, a short time in this country; thoroughly understands the care of road horses, and not afraid of work; would make himself generally useful, willing and obliging to any gentleman that may require his services. Address D. F., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR FARMER.—A SITUAtion wanted for a very respectable young man, to take the care of a gentleman's place; is well experienced in the treatment of horses, driving, &c.; is a practical farmer, or plain gardener; can milk, &c., (never smokes) and has lived three years with a gentleman well known in this neighborhood, who can be seen. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation, by a single Englishman; understands his business; is civil, willing and obliging; best of City reference from his last employer. Address JOHN, Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

AS FARMER.—WANTED, BY A VERY WILLing, hard-working young man, a situation to work on a farm; understands the care of horses thoroughly; is a good careful driver; will milk cows and do everything about a farm; has always lived in the country; wages $9 or $10 per month at present; will go any distance. Call or address JOHN, No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for 2 days.

AS FARMER AND HOUSEWORKER.—A man and his wife, without incumbrance, wish situations—the man understands farming in all its branches, curing of hay, driving of oxen, &c.; the wife can cook, bake bread and pies and wash and iron first-rate; is a good dairymaid. Apply at No. 77 Bleecker st., three doors from Broadway, up stairs.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a good, steady, industrious man, who understands his business; is well acquainted with the different kinds of work about a gentleman's residence, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; has been in the business fifteen years, and lived five years in his last situation; satisfactory references given. Apply at Mr. Bridgeman's, No. 878 Broadway, or address B. K., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATION WANTED by a man and wife, just arrived from the old country, to go in the country; the man can take care of horses and work on a farm; the wife can milk and make butter, and do all kinds of housework that is required. Inquire or address in the grocery store, No. 87 West 24th-st., a few doors from 6th av.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, ACTIVE honest, sober, wishes a situation; can drive, work in the garden and on a farm; knows how to take care of stock; can milk and is willing to make himself useful. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up-stairs.

AS HEAD WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION as head waiter in a private boarding-house or country Summer house, by a young man of pleasing address and thorough knowledge of his business; City or country, no objection. Address J. O. U., No. 75 3d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, in either City or country, by a single young man; is not afraid of work; is a first-class waiter; has 9 years' City and country reference for honesty, sobriety and good temper; will be found willing and obliging; always at home; work according to the times. Address JAMES, for two days, at the drug-store corner 28th st. and Broadway, or at No. 114 6th av., corner 9th st.

AS WAITER OR VALET.—UN JEUNE homme Français, parlant Anglais, et connaissant parfaitement le service de table, désire se placer dans une famille. Les meilleurs renseignements seront donnés. Pas d' objection de voyager ou aller á la campagne. S' addresser á No. 746 Broadway, Astor-place, Mr. Kerr's Grocery.

TO MERCHANTS, HOTEL-KEEPERS, RAILWAY DIRECTORS.—A young Englishman lately arrived from Europe, and who understands the German and French languages, wishes a situation in a merchant's or shipping office, or as clerk in a hotel or on a railway or steamer. First-class references given as to character and respectability. Address, for three days, W. P. WRIGHT, No. 861 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, GERMAN preferred, in a small private family up town; she must come well recommended. Apply at No. 84 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TRUNK MAKERS WANTED—TWO HANDS to make yellow split and sheet iron bound trunks. Apply corner Broadway and Warren-st.

AGENTS WANTED—TO CANVASS FOR Frank Leslie's Pictorial History of the War of 1861, the most popular work of the day. Part 1 has been reprinted, and is ready for delivery. Part 3 will be published June 23. No. 19 City Hall-square, New-York.

LAUNDRESSES.

WASHING.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS TO take in washing and ironing at her own house, or would be willing to go out by the day. Good City reference. Apply at No. 112 Rivington-st., for one week.

INSTRUCTION.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—a Boarding-School for Boys. The Forty-seventh Semi-annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, May 1. Circulars may be obtained of Jas. N. Whitehead, rooms of A. B. H. M. Society, No. 117 Nassau-st., or by addressing the Principal, D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—Pittsfield, Mass., in a location of great beauty and salubrity, six hours from New-York; enjoys, besides the high literary and social advantages which it affords, a degree of quiet not to be found in our cities, and very desirable for educational purposes. The second quarter of the current term commences JUNE 6. For catalogues, address REV. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

CEDAR GLEN SEMINARY, SING SING, N. Y.—Young ladies boarded and educated, under 12, $125; over that age, $150. Location unsurpassed! circulars supplied by MRS. FREEMAN Principal. Interviews on Wednesdays, from 11 to 3 o'clock, at No. 469 Hudson-st.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE, manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

MR. JAS. WEIR MASON'S CLASSICAL and English School removed to No. 6 East 20th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY, POSsessed of highly satisfactory testimonials, seeks a position for the Summer months in a school or family, either in the City or country; her qualifications are the English branches, French which she speaks and writes, Latin, and rudiments of music. Remuneration of no moment. Address immediately, with reference, GENEVIA A——, Flushing, L. I.

AS TEACHERS.—WANTED SITUATIONS AS teachers, by two ladies of much experience. One is well qualified to give instruction in the usual studies of the scholastic courses of our best seminaries, the other in the English branches, French, drawing, and oil painting; best of references given. Address MARY C. GREENWOOD, Utica Oneida Co., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY IS DEsirous of obtaining a situation to teach in a family the English branches, having recently lost her father; a good home is sought rather than a salary. Address or call at No. 67 West 35th st.

AS TUTOR.—AN AMERICAN TEACHER OF five years' experience, speaking French and German, about to set out for Europe, desires one or more pupils; best reference given. Address TUTOR, Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMOKY CHIMNEYS ARE VERY DISAGREEABLE,

And Pure Ventilation very important to Health. We have got an article which will cure the chimney. Also, the best and cheapest ventilator ever offered, either of which we will warrant to give satisfaction. F. L. HEDENBERG & SON, No. 3 Bond-st., N. Y.

TRUNKS, &c.—JOHN CATTNACH, TRUNK Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall st., and No. 109 Broadway, near 4th st. Sole leather trunks, dress trunks, &c., for American and European traveling. Paris made traveling and shopping bags for ladies' and gentlemen's use.

KINDLING WOOD.—RIGHTS OF MACHINES for manufacturing kindling wood, a splitter that will split twenty cords of wood per day, a bundler that will tie from three to ten thousand bundles per day. W. L. WILLIAMS, No. 10 East 26th-st.

DRY GOODS.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

BY RIP VAN WINKLE.

The Bowery old, the Bowery grand,
  Whose pleasant walks delight the eye;
Whose boys are brave, whose girls are fair,
  Whose sacred memories wake a sigh—
Of all the graces either side,
The *Crystal Palace* is its pride.

I wandered up once-famed Broadway;
  Then through the Bowery strolled elate;
I saw, whatever might be said,
  The ancient Bowery still was great;
And at *Two Hundred Fifty-two*,
I roamed the *Crystal Palace* through.

What piles of Cloaks did ROBERTS show,
  In silks, and cloths, and grenadines,
Of *poults de soies*, and moires, and tulles,
  Of poplins, crapes, and bombazines.
I counted them at break of day,
And when the sun set where were they?

O'erwhelming hosts of ladies came,
  With the "Almighty Dollar" armed,
And proudly bore the trophies off
  Which had their willing visions charmed;
But, magic-like, before my eyes,
Lo! other piles of goods arise!

W. R. ROBERTS,
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM,
No. 252 BOWERY.
Importer of French and London styles of Cloaks, etc.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now offering, at
GREAT BARGAINS,
their extensive stock of
STAPLE DRY GOODS,
containing every article necessary for
HOTEL AND FAMILY USE.
ALSO,
390 Dresses of Figured Swiss Muslins,
At $3 and $3 50.
Worth $7 and $8.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

MOURNING GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have now in store a
large and well selected stock of
MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
suitable for the present season,
All of which they are now offering at
UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

are now offering the
following goods at retail,
at 50 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
French Lace Points, $1 75 to $18,
French Lace Mantles, $3 50 to $35,
in great variety of designs and shapes.
Canal st., corner Mercer.

BLACK MANTILLA SILKS,

HIGH LUSTRE,
At 5, 6, 7 and 8 shillings per yard.
ALSO,
BLACK AND WHITE CHECK
SILKS and PLAIN SILKS,
In great variety,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

DRESS GOODS AT LORD & TAYLOR'S.

A LARGE
AND
FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT
AT RETAIL,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPRING CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,

Also,
SUMMER GOODS,
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
In great variety.
RETAILED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

BARGAINS AT MACY'S

CLOSING SALE FOR JUNE.
BARGAINS AT MACY'S.
CLOSING $10,000 WORTH SPRING RIBBONS.
4s. RIBBONS all marked down to 3s.
3s. RIBBONS all marked down to 2s.
2s. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s. 6d.
1s 6d. RIBBONS all marked down to 1s.
1s. RIBBONS all marked down to 6d.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED COLLARS, at ½ cost.
AUCTION LOTS EMBROIDERED SETS, at ½ cost.
AUCTION LOTS Lace Collars and Sets, very cheap.
Collars and Sets, French and Swiss, at 8s. and 10s.; cost to import, $2 50. All our Embroideries closing at same rates.
MANTILLA LACES, LACE MANTILLAS, LACE SHAWLS, LACE CENTRES, &c., ALL MARKED WAY DOWN, TO BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH.
HOSIERY and GLOVES closing at ½ the cost of importation.
Bargains in LACE MITTS, from Auction.
PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, cheaper than any other house in the City.
SPLENDID STOCK FRENCH FLOWERS, very cheap.
LACE CURTAINS, CURTAIN LACES, VESTIBULE LACES, WHITE GOODS, LINEN GOODS, LINEN HDKFS., HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, closing very low.
LADIES' BAR. KID GLOVES 63 CENTS A PAIR.
NONE BETTER IN THE CITY AT ANY PRICE.
R. H. MACY, 6th-av. and 14th-st.

AN IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

White French China Covered Dishes, each	60
White French China high Fruit Baskets, each	65
White French China Soup Tureens, each	$1 75
White French China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50
White French China Breakfast Plates, the dozen	1 25
White French China Tea Plates, the dozen	90
White French China Tea sets 44 pieces	3 75
Gold Band French China Tea sets 44 pieces	5 00
Fancy French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	6 00

Together with a large stock of
FANCY DINNER SETS
at one-half the cost of importation.

Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	1 65
Cut Glass Decanters, the pair	1 50
Silver Plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	4 25
Silver Plated Cake Baskets	4 50
Silver Plated Tea and Coffee Sets, 6 pieces	15 00
Silver Plated Table Forks, the dozen	3 75
Silver Plated Tea Spoons, the dozen	1 25
SILVER PLATED ICE PITCHERS, Large size, best quality of plate, and handsomely engraved, each	6 00
$6! $6!! $6!!!	
Ivory handled Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50
Ivory handled Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00

Samples of the goods in our
FRONT WINDOWS,
all marked in
PLAIN FIGURES.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., No. 631 Broadway.

ANOTHER NEW CLOAK-ROOM

ADDED TO THE SPACIOUS WAREROOMS OF
O. & J. MOWBRAY,
Making in all FOUR FLOORS,
The fourth extending from the second story of
NOS. 269 TO 247 GRAND-ST.,
Will be opened MONDAY, June 17,
well stocked with the latest styles
and most desirable fabrics in
BASQUES FRENCH SACKS, CIRCULARS,
SHAWLETTES, MANTILLAS,
LACE CLOAKS and POINTS,
together with a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
at prices in keeping with the
embarrassed state of the country.
O. & J. MOWBRAY, 269 Grand, corner Forsyth-st.

BARGAINS!! EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!!!

BLACK SILKS, very handsome, 75 cts., worth $1 12½.
GRAY BAREGES, two yards wide, 25 cts., worth 50 cts.
ORGANDIE MUSLINS, 15 cts., worth 50 cts.
Handsome Patterns English Lawns, 6¼ cts. and 8 cts.
Finest French Lawns, 18¾ cts., worth 44 cts.
BEAUTIFUL MOZAMBIQUES, dark styles, 12½ cts., worth 25 cts.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, 5 cts., 6¼ cts., 8 cts., 10 cts., and 12½c.
Besides innumerable other goods, at astounding low prices.
A. W. JACKSON,
Importer of Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BLACK LACE POINTS.

1. REAL LACE "PUSHER" AND "LAMER," of the newest designs, at a great sacrifice.
2. As an exception a few very fine FRENCH LACE FLOUNCINGS, and 100 pieces of narrow BLACK GUIPURE LACE for trimming.
3. BLACK SILK, (de Ponson) of the greatest renown in Paris for its quality, and not to be found elsewhere in the City.

The above will be offered at prices much under cost, on MONDAY next, June 17, at
"LEGRAINS," No. 729 Broadway,
late James Gray & Co.
P. S.—The entire stock of the late firm must be all sold within a month from date. Ladies are already aware of the large sacrifice made on the goods.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

PARIS GRENADINE ROBES.
A fresh lot, the last,
Will be opened on Monday, June 17.
Price $6 to $18 each,
Less than half the cost of importation.
The above goods will be exhibited in the "Rotunda."
A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 SATIN PLAID PARIS PRINTED BAREGE ROBES,
(22 yards each,)
ONLY $3,
(value $6.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

100 PIECES SATIN PLAID AND STRIPED CHALLIES,
Only 15 cents per yard,
(Formerly sold at 25 cents.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, AT AN AWFUL sacrifice, at the assignee's sale. Buttons, gimps, bindings, &c., at No. 1,117 Broadway, corner of 25th-st. N. B.—The attention of dressmakers is especially requested.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT CLEARING SALE
OF
DRY GOODS.
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
FROM 25 TO 50 PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
Are offering, at retail,
The ENTIRE BALANCE of THEIR
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STOCKS
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Embracing a very
Large and Choice Assortment
of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
MOURNING GOODS,
CAMEL'S HAIR, BROCHE, CASHMERE, STELLA,
AND
SUMMER SHAWLS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
NEW FABRICS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES,
POPLINS, CHALLIES, DE LAINES,
FRENCH CRAPES, FOULARDS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
CALICOES,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DRILLINGS, VESTINGS,
&c.,
Including

600 pieces Merrimac and English Calicoes, fast colors, at 6¼ cents per yard. Usual price, 10 to 12½ cents.

400 pieces yard-wide French Calicoes and Brilliants, from 12½ to 20 cents per yard.

400 pieces Summer Poplins, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

100 pieces Gray Goods, for Traveling Dresses, 12½ cents per yard. Very desirable.

300 pieces Canton Poplins, at 30 cents per yard.

400 ORGANDIE ROBES,
From $1 50 to $6 per Robe,
Worth from $6 to $15 per Robe.

200 pieces best quality Printed French Organdies, at 12½ cents per yard; reduced from 35 cents.

280 pieces best quality Chintz Printed French Organdies at 25 cents per yard; reduced from 65 and 70 cents.

325 pieces Domestic and English Lawns, fast colors, at 9 cents per yard.

175 pieces Barege Anglais, from 6¼ to 10 cents per yard.

200 pieces Plaid and Broche Barege Anglais, from 10 12½ cents per yard.

50 pieces Barege Anglais, 2 yards wide, at 25 cents per yard.

50 pieces Mozambique, 2 yards wide, from 65 to 75 cents per yard.

800 BAREGE ROBES,
AT ONE-THIRD THEIR ACTUAL VALUE.
GRENADINE ROBES,
From $7 to $20 per Robe; usual price, from $18 to $50.

100 pieces Striped and Small Plaid FOULARD SILKS from 35 to 40 cents per yard.

Small Plaid and Gray CHENE SILKS, from 50 cents per yard and upwards. Very choice styles.

100 pieces GRENADINES, from 40 to 50 cents per yard; reduced from 80 cents and $1 per yard.

1,000 FRENCH and PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS and SHAWLS, at less than half price.

OTHER GOODS REDUCED IN PROPORTION.

Citizens and strangers visiting the City are respectfully invited to examine our stock, and compare our prices before purchasing.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

361 BUY 361
YOUR MANTILLAS
AT No. 361 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
The undersigned are closing out their wholesale stock of
MANTILLAS,
consisting of
CIRCULARS OF ALL GRADES,
BASQUES,
HALF BASQUES,
BLACK TAFFETA SILKS,
BLACK GRO DE RHINES,
COLORED SILKS,
AND DRESS GOODS.
All at retail, much below wholesale prices.
HAYT & KARR,
361 No. 361 BROADWAY, N. Y. **361**

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DRY GOODS,

At No. 473 Broadway.
STOCK MUST BE CLOSED OUT
IN THIRTY DAYS.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS, SILKS, POPLINS, MOHAIRS,
ORGANDIES AND JACONETS,
with a great variety of other
SUMMER DRESS GOODS.
Also, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, SUN UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, &c., &c.,
Are all marked down very low,
and must be sold.
A. C. HODGES, Assignee.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY.

FOR THE BALANCE OF THE MONTH,
BLACK PUSHER LACE FLOUNCINGS,
TO BE CLOSED OUT AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.
Regular prices per yard $2, will be sold at $1.
Regular prices per yard $2 50, will be sold at $1 25.
Regular prices per yard $3, will be sold at $1 50.
Regular prices per yard $4, will be sold at $2
Regular prices per yard $5, will be sold at $2 50.
ALSO,
CENTRES MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,
AT SIMILAR PRICES.
P. S.—A new lot of Black Thread and Pusher Lace Veils, just opened.
Together with a full stock of Rich Laces and French Embroideries
All marked down below cost of importation.
E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
(Late Peter Roberts.) No. 429 Broadway.

ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,

NO 140 6TH-AV.,
Near 11th-st.,
Will offer, on MONDAY,
5,000 dozen ladies' and gents' hose at SIX CENTS per pair,
and upward.
Ladies will also find
immense sacrifices in our
EMBROIDERY, RIBBONS
and
WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENTS.
ARMSTRONG & BUTTERLY,
No. 140 6th-av.

RARE BARGAINS IN HAND MADE REAL GUIPURE LACE COLLARS.

150 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at 25c. each, value 50c.
100 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at 35c. each, value 70c.
100 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at 45c. each, value 90c.
150 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at 50c. each, value $1.
200 Real Guipure Lace Collars, at $1 each, value $2.
5,000 Applique Lace Capes,
From 50c. each, and upwards,
Purchased at the last Cash Auction Sale,
(At half the cost to import.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

200 PARIS MADE GRASS CLOTH HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR SUMMER WEAR,
ONLY $1 EACH. (COST TO IMPORT, $3,)
100 DITTO, DITTO,
AT $1 50 EACH, (COST TO IMPORT, $3 50.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

300 PIECES 5-4 SILK AND WOOL CHENE VALENCIAS,
Suitable for traveling.
260 pieces 6-4 plain CHENE MOZAMBIQUES,
Just received.
A. T. STEWART & CO.

NOTICE.—ZEPHYR WORSTED IS ADVANCING in price, and is likely to raise to 35 cents; we have a large stock, imported under the old tariff, and are selling at 12½ cents for 30 days; white and black colors equally low. Also, a full line of best quality fancy and needle goods. N. B.—Alexandre's Gloves at ELGER'S, No. 282 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

TO LET.

BROOKLYN COTTAGE TO LET—NO. 76 Fort Green-place two story, attic, basement and cellar; fourteen rooms, including extension room; painted and papered throughout this Spring; has water, gas and gas fixtures; rent $400 until May next; furniture for sale low, if desired, or will be let furnished to a small family, and rent taken in board. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—TWO NEW TWO story and basement brick houses in DeKalb-av., adjoining Skillman-st., with all the modern improvements. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 37 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET IN WEST BALTIC-ST., BROOKLYN—A full 3 story Philadelphia brick front house, in superior order, containing all modern improvements, water, gas, bath, &c. For particulars, inquire of H. STEVENSON, No. 216 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—PART OF THE SECOND floor of Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row, 70x30, well lighted and most desirably situated. Apply to JOHN M. HOOD, Treasurer Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company, Nos. 37 and 38 Park-row.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—No. 3 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk-rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the Times counting-room.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET.—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the City. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the Times Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

FURNITURE.

ATTENTION, HOUSEKEEPERS!—AUCtion prices in the shade! We are selling mattresses, spring beds, spring paillasses and enameled chamber furniture, at less than factory prices, at GRIFFIN'S manufactory, No. 181 Canal-st., one door from Hudson-st.

REMOVAL—THE NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT Works on Staten Island. Office No. 3 Duane-st., late No. 45 John-st., New-York. Branch offices, No. 722 Broadway and No. 137 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE PROCURED at a very pleasantly located country residence and farm near the Hudson River, 60 miles from New-York City. Ground high, air pure, scenery unsurpassed, communication with City daily by boat; style of living plain and abundant. Terms: adults, $5 per week; children and servants, $3. No objection to invalids or children. Address, for particulars, H. H. H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, HUDSON River, 45 minutes by railroad and steamboat from Chambers-st. Two or three suites of large airy rooms can be had in the Woodland Park house. This spacious mansion, surrounded by 30 acres of picturesque ground, commands a beautiful view of the river; bathing, boating and fishing; excellent stabling. Families and single gentlemen desiring a quiet, retired Summer residence near town, will find this location unsurpassed for convenience, the house being within two minutes' walk of the railroad station, and accessible at all hours by cars, steamboat and stage. For terms, &c., apply at the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av and 22d-st.

BOARDING AT A FARM-HOUSE.—FAMILIES wishing to obtain board for the Summer months can find desirable accommodations immediately, on reasonable terms, in the large house of the late Charles Underhill, near Glen Cove, L. I. Steamer *Long Island* leaves Pier No. 23 (James-slip) East River, daily, at 3½ o'clock P. M. All communications addressed to Mrs. ELIZABETH UNDERHILL, Glen Cove, L. I., will receive prompt attention.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The location of the house and grounds is unsurpassed by any place on the Hudson. Communication with New-York direct by steamboat and railroad. Direct or apply to Mrs. ISAAC L. CRAFT, Milton, Ulster County, or J. J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, IN A hilly region, by a family consisting of three grown persons, two children and nurse; rooms must be large and airy; house pleasantly situated with plenty of ground, and first-class table provided; livery accommodations near at hand. Address COUNTRY, care of Sherman & Romaine, No. 1 Hanover-square.

SUMMER BOARD AT CORNWALL.—THE subscriber has still unengaged a few desirable rooms. H. B. ADAMS, Cornwall, N. Y. For circulars, with references and particulars, apply to W. M. Franklin, No. 180 Broadway; A. Headden, No. 391 Grand, corner Suffolk-st.; Walter Coggeshall, Bowery Savings Bank.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A MOST DESIRABLE LOcation: half an hour by boat or cars from the City. A private family, having taken a commodious house, would take three or four persons only, and of first-class boarders. Inquire of Secretary of Ferry Company foot of 42d st., or at No 286 Greenwich-st., for further information.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—A FAMILY OCcupying a beautiful commodious house, with grounds, shade, &c., around, commanding extensive views on the Hudson, will accommodate a few select boarders for the Summer, with fine rooms. For reference and address, apply to A. THERIOTT, Esq., No. 41 Warren-st.

COUNTRY BOARD IN NEW JERSEY.— Two or three families, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family having a fine residence near the Hudson, very healthy; plenty of milk, vegetables, &c.; terms moderate. Apply at No. 68 Irving-place.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A FAMIly of nine persons, adults and children—near saltwater, within two hours and a half of the City. No other boarders. Terms must not exceed $4 per week for adults. Address, with full particulars, A. V., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated near Bedford Station, forty miles from New-York. Apply or address G. C. NEWELL, foot of West 19th-st., or Bedford Station.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN.—ON BROADWAY in a neat cottage, well shaded and in a delightful neighborhood, two large and one small room; terms moderate. Address JOHNSON, Box 118, *Times* office.

BOARDING AND LODGING

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH BOARD, would be let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, for $8 per week; gas and bath included. Family small. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT AND BACK parlor with adjoining bedroom and bath, can be obtained by a gentleman and wife, or 2 single gentlemen, in a strictly private family, at No. 94 West 13th st. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT FRONT ROOM AND adjoining bed-room, with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, can be obtained with a private family at No. 94 West 37th st; dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—TWO LARGE FRONT ROOMS, handsomely furnished, to let, with board; house has all the modern improvements. Persons wishing a good home, may apply at No. 59 West 27th st.

BOARDING.—A FAMILY, OR SINGLE GENTLEmen, will find superior accommodations in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 20 West 29th-st., between Broadway and 5th av.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and choice suite of rooms overlooking the Bay, with view unsurpassed, at No. 100 Columbia-st., between Wall and Fulton sts. ferries. The family hope to make theirs a pleasant Christian home to those who may reside with them. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms on the first and second floors, at the Madison Park House, No. 2 West 25th-st., opposite Madison Park and Worth Monument. Also, fine accommodations for transient boarders. Private tables furnished, if preferred. Best of reference required.

A FEW PLEASANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS can be obtained in a private family, with the comforts of a home, and good board, at a very moderate price; house contains all modern improvements; neighborhood desirable. No. 170 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

$2 50.—GREAT REDUCTION.—GOOD board with rooms, $2 50 and $3 a week and upwards. Ladies and families received. Parlor with piano. No. 48 Lispenard, near Broadway and Canal-st. Watchman and lodgings all night. Married persons 50 cents.

ELEGANT AND SELECT ROOMS FOR gentlemen, without board, handsomely furnished, with best attention, can be had in the modern brownstone house, No. 23 West 9th-st., one block from the Brevoort House, and near 5th-av. Stages pass the door.

TO LET, WITH BOARD, A HANDSOMELY furnished suite of rooms, on second floor of a first-class house. Also, a large room on third floor, and hall bedroom. Apply at No. 33 Clinton-place, between University place and Greene-st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM, WITH BREAKfast, or breakfast and tea, in a private family up town, where home-like privileges can be found. References unquestionable. Address, with particulars, W., Box No. 616 Post-office.

NO. 72 TENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AV.—suites of rooms to let, with board, to respectable parties. Also, accommodations for single gentlemen. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

NO. 11 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—TO RENT, A parlor and bedroom on the first floor, a large front room on the third floor; also single rooms, suitable for young men. References given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN, without board, at No. 5 Bond-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, ENGLISH basement, finest location in 34th-st., will be let for balance of the year, or till Oct. 1. Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE AT RYE—$450 for the season, two-story and attic, 43x36, barn and stable, two acres of land, and planted garden, bearing fruit trees and shade in abundance; in full view of Sound and country around; healthy and lovely location; a gentleman's residence, complete for house-keeping. Apply to S. DINGEE, No. 8 Pine-st.; Branch Office, No. 1,244 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—FOR TWO MONTHS, a splendid villa residence in the suburbs of Flushing, containing 14 rooms; 50 minutes from Fulton Ferry, and 4 minutes' walk from railroad depôt. Apply to S. K. ROBERTS, corner Bowne-av. and Madison-st., Flushing or to J. KIMBER, at J. S. Aspinwall's, No. 86 William-st., New-York.

TO LET—A LARGE FURNISHED HOUSE, SITuated in Brooklyn, near 5th-av., with two lots of ground all beautifully in flower, and vegetable garden. These premises will be let for six months. Parties desiring to spend the Summer at the North will find this a most desirable location. For particulars address O. F. OATMAN, *Dispatch* Office, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

A BEAUTIFUL NEW COTTAGE TO LET, for the summer, at Little Neck furnished in good style, all complete. There is a stable, ice house and good well of water. It is directly on the Bay, with all the facilities for boating, bathing and fishing, including the choicest shell fish in the country; neighborhood very respectable. Inquire of SAMUEL AULD, No. 22 West-st.

TO LET, OR FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN— A furnished house, three-story, brown-stone, first-class, with gas, bath, &c., in fine order. Also, to rent low, the first-class, three story brown-stone house, No. 225 West 50th-st. Immediate possession can be had of either. Apply at No. 229 West 50th-st.

TO LET AT GLEN COVE, L. I.—FURnished house, very desirable location, fine grounds, plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables in abundance, easy access to steamboat. Terms easy. Apply to J. M. BENEDICT, No. 213 Fulton-st., New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—IN HARTford, Conn., for three months from July 1, having a good garden pleasantly situated near the depôt; rent moderate, to a small family. Address C. R. D., Box 3 677 Post-office.

HOUSE TO RENT, FURNISHED—NO. 52 West 25th-st., 4 stories, size, 25x45; dining-room extension. Apply at No. 15 West 24th st.

MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

TENTS FOR THE ARMY.—COTTON DUCK of every known size, pattern and weight of material.
Also, TENT CLOTHS,
TARPAULINS, HAMMOCK STUFFS, WAGON COVERS
of all widths and weights, plain and twilled.
For sale by FOX & POLHEMUS,
No. 30 Broad-st., corner Beaver.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS.—ARTIFICIAL LEGS.— SELPHO'S RUBBER GIRDLES give a soft and elastic life-like feeling to all who wear artificial legs. They are highly recommended. Price $5, sent by mail. Address, with return stamp, to WM. SELPHO, Inventor, No. 516 Broadway, New-York.

FLAGS.

FLAGS.—AMERICAN ENSIGNS, OF ALL SIZES constantly on hand. Churches and schools furnished with flags, at a small advance over cost. TARRY & DELLA TORRE, No. 209 South-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE MARINE PAVILION,

ROCKAWAY, L. I.

This favorite and convenient Summer Hotel will be reopened on the 20th of June, and being, by the new line of railroad, within two hours of the City, will be found most convenient for business men.

Trains for Jamaica leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries at 6 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

This establishment comprises the Hotel containing numerous suites of family rooms nearly two hundred single rooms, five large and six small cottages, all of which are comfortably and fully furnished. The large cottages will be let either with or without board.

A special dinner at 6 P. M. will be provided for New-York merchants.

Good stages running direct to and from the Hotel, will meet all the New-York and Jamaica trains by way of James'-slip or 34th-st. Ferries.

Engagements may be made by calling upon
Mr. ROBT. BAINBRIDGE, No. 40 John-st.,
Or by a visit to the Hotel.

SUMMER RESORT—DOVER PLAINS HOTEL.— This large and spacious 3-story Hotel is now finished and open for the reception of boarders. This Hotel is located in the village of Dover Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, 80 miles from New-York. Persons wishing to engage board for the Summer will please address H. B. CHAPMAN, Proprietor. Reference—D. D. T. Marshall, No. 285 Broadway; A. S. Hope & Co., No. 126 Greenwich-st.

TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

The spacious edifice of the Rockland Female Institute will be opened as a first-class boarding-house and Summer resort, on the 3d of July, for a season of ten weeks. Circulars giving full particulars, plans of rooms, with time-tables of the Railroads and Steamboats, may be found at the office of the Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway. For board, apply at the house, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE, MANCHESTER, Vt., is ready for Summer company, having been enlarged and improved since last season. Apply to F. H. ORVIS, Secretary.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Sam'l Sloan, President H. R. R. Co., New-York.
Wm. Lottimer, Esq., New-York.
P. McMartin, Esq., New-York.
Hon. Abijah Mann, Jr., New-York.
Dr. A. Woodruff Brown, New-York.
E. Squires, Esq., New-York.
E. D. Plimpton, Esq., Brooklyn.
Hon. Charles Fink, Jersey City.
A. Cook Hull, M. D., Brooklyn.

CLIFFWOOD HOUSE, N. J., OPPOSITE Keyport, will be open on the 15th inst. It is situated on a high bluff, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay and adjacent country, and within five minutes' walk of the steamboat landing; good bathing, sailing and fishing. Terms moderate, to suit the times. Steamboats leave Robinson-st. at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M. Apply to C. L. Avery & Co., No. 220 Broadway; Capt. Arrowsmith, steamer *Keyport*, or the proprietor. E. W. ABBOT.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will be in complete readiness for the reception of guests by the 15th inst. This well-known hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, opposite the celebrated Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it. It is now the largest hotel in Saratoga, being capable of accommodating over one thousand guests. PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

OCEAN HOUSE, SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—THIS SPLENDID SUMMER RESORT is now open for the season. For fishing, sea and river bathing, as well as for sailing, it is unsurpassed. Family board by the week, $8. Price for transient boarders, $1 75 per day. Steamboats from foot Robinson-st. twice a day. Capt. A. H. HAGGERTY, Proprietor.

DELAWARE HOUSE, PORT JERVIS, ORANGE County, New-York.—This first-class hotel, situated on the Bank of the Delaware River, in one of the most flourishing villages on the New-York and Erie Railroad, accessible four times a day, containing all the modern improvements, running water, cold and warm baths, is open for the reception of visitors and boarders. GEO. WIGGINS, Proprietor.

PEMIGEWASSET HOUSE, PLYMOUTH, N. H., BENJ. LYNDE, Proprietor, (late of the Howard Hotel, N. Y.), would be happy to see his numerous friends at this delightful summer resort. Leave New-York by Norwich and Worcester boat at 5 o'clock P. M., daily, (except Saturday); arrive at dinner, next day. Through tickets on board.

THE SPRING HOTEL, AT RICHFIELD Springs, will be opened, for the reception of boarders, on the 1st day of June. The Sulphur Baths have been put in complete order, and will be ready at the same time. Sulphur Water from these celebrated Springs kept for sale, at F. S. Cozzens, No. 73 Warren-st. JOSHUA WHITNEY, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 500 guests. Address B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

MOHEGAN LAKE.—AN HOUR AND A HALF, per Hudson River Railroad; stands foremost in its claims on the lovers of the picturesque; boating, fishing, &c. Rooms for families may be secured at W. JONES' private house, commanding the best view. Inquire at No. 516 Broadway, third story, front. W. JONES.

HOTEL ST. JULIEN, GRANT-STREET, S. I.—Having been enlarged with a new dining-room, and bedrooms refurnished and painted, is now open for the reception of guests. Its proximity to the City offers superior advantages to families desiring good accommodations. J. HYNES, Proprietor.

THE RIVERSIDE HOUSE, RED BANK, N. J.—Is 1½ hours from New-York by steamboat and railroad from foot of Robinson st. The situation is entirely healthful, and commands a splendid view of the Nevesink River. Terms $7 to $10 per week. C. G. & W. A. FRENCH, Proprietors.

THE CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA Springs, is now open for the reception of guests. The house is supplied with all the modern improvements, and its accommodations are unsurpassed. C D ROBINSON, Proprietor.

SEA-BATHING.—MANSION-HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—Mansion House fronts the ocean 300 feet, within fifty yards of Bathing-ground, will accommodate 500 guests. Open June 15. Address S. LAIRD, Proprietor.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, WILL be opened on THURSDAY, June 20, for the reception of guests. Good stables for the accommodation of private carriages. Also a good livery attached to the House. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

HEATH HOUSE—SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN Springs, New-Jersey, is now open for the reception of company. Application by letter for rooms, will be replied to immediately. D. A. CROWELL, Proprietor.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL country seats in New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres of land, situated in Clinton-place, Clinton Township, about 1½ miles from the City of Newark. Also, the furniture, horses, carriages, harness, farming utensils, cows, swine, &c., &c., &c. Any person wishing a beautiful place, this will be an opportunity seldom met with. For further particulars, apply to A. A. HALL, No. 15 Warren-st., New-York; or JOHN DEMPSEY, on the place.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET AT OLD LYME, CONN.—The house is large, and built in the very best manner; out-buildings are ample; 20 acres of land attached. One mile distant from railroad station; four trains daily to New-York; steamboat every evening. The grounds are handsomely laid out with forest fruit and evergreen trees. Apply to D. CHADWICK, Old Lyme.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE, CHEAP—ONE mile from the depôt, at White Plains, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour from City, containing 17 acres of fine land, cottage, and carriage-house; good garden. Price, $5,500; this is less than improvements cost. Call on, or address the owner, S. D. HUMPHREY, White Plains, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 6 P. M.

FAR ROCKAWAY.—TO LET, WELL FURNISHed, fronting the ocean a cottage at $300, one at $400 and one at $550 a year, with stabling, ice, &c. Inquire of ROBT. BAINBRIDGE, No. 40 John-st., or at the Pavilion Hotel, Rockaway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS country residence on the banks of the Hudson, at Tubby Hook. Inquire of THOMPSON, WHITE & CO., No. 39 Broadway, or of JOSEPH THOMPSON, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A FURNISHED COTtage at Far-Rockaway, with ice-houses and stables. Inquire of A. BRADY, 247 East Broadway, or BENJ. C. MOTT, Far-Rockaway, or E. H. LUDLOW, Pine-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—FURNISHED COUNtry house, garden, &c., quite near railroad depôt, 20 miles distant from town. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, third story.

HOTELS.

BRIGGS HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.—THE undersigned respectfully announce to their friends, patrons, and the traveling public generally, that owing to the stringency of the times they have reduced the price of board to TWO DOLLARS per day. Thankful for the patronage so liberally bestowed on them, they respectfully ask for a continuance of the same, assuring their patrons that the house will be conducted on the same liberal plan that has heretofore characterized their establishment. W. F. TUCKER & CO. CHICAGO, June 1, 1861.

HOTEL TO LET.—CONGRESS HALL, PATERSON, N. J. A large first-class hotel, now in full operation, and full of boarders, fifteen miles from New-York, on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad. Located in the most central part of the City. Apply to J. S. ROGERS Paterson, N. J., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

COUNTRY SEAT WANTED—BY A PRIVATE family, until Nov. 1; must be completely furnished, have six principal bedrooms; also, servants' rooms, good stable, and garden planted, a lawn of from three to five acres, running to water's edge, and be situated on Long Island Sound, on either shore, but not nearer the City than 30 miles; cottage and furniture may be plain; rent not to exceed $100 per month. Address W. V. L., No. 70 West 38th st.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE country, within an hour's ride of New-York; the house to be situated in a healthy location, not more than ten minutes from railroad depôt or steamboat landing, and to have not less than seven bedrooms; rent must be moderate; the best of reference given as to care of place, &c. Address B., Box No. 4,560 Post-office, giving particulars as to price, &c.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE IN the country for three months, within one hour's ride or sail of the City. It must have at least three bedrooms, besides accommodations for servants. Address, stating price G. B. A., Box No. 1,457 New-York Post-office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

A. DEMAREST, NO. 182 BROADWAY.— Wedding cards, notes, envelopes, of latest styles, at fair prices. Samples by mail. Also, seals, die-sinking.

FINANCIAL.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 56 WALL-STREET.

NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861.

At the Annual Election (held on the 3d inst.) for Directors of this Company, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

RUSSELL STEBBINS,	THEOPHILUS ANTHONY
M. L. MARSH,	G. B. SATTERLEE,
P. L. FOULKE,	THOS. C. CHARDAVOYNE
GEO. C. SATTERLEE,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
JOSEPH JAMISON,	NELSON RUNYON,
WM. WHITEWRIGHT,	DAN'L BUTTERFIELD,
JOHN D. WARD,	F. W. HUTCHINS,
JAMES THOMPSON,	JOHN H. TALMAN,
CHAS. H. CLAYTON,	EDWARD OOTHOUT,
FRANCIS A. THOMPSON,	JNO. J. McLAREN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, JACOB BROWER was unanimously reëlected President.

LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,

Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers, available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits for use in EUROPE, CHINA, &c., &c.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.

Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

Deposits will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 o'clock; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,

Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of Europe through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples and their correspondents.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

No. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

No. 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,200,000 TO THE STATE OF INDIANA.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned Commissioners, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., in this City, until 12 o'clock M. of Saturday, the 22d day of June next, for loaning to the State of Indiana the sum of Twelve Hundred Thousand dollars, being part of a loan of Two Million dollars authorized by an Act of the General Assembly, for the purpose of obtaining money for repelling invasion, and providing for the public defense, approved May 13, 1861.

In addition to the above amount, $300,000 is reserved for sales in Indiana, making in all $1,500,000 now offered, of such authorized loan.

Such loan to bear an interest of Six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November, in the City of New-York, where the principal is reimbursable in twenty years from date, the interest between the date of sale and payment and November 1, 1861, to be paid in advance; and for the payment of the interest and liquidation of the principal thereof, a special tax of Five cents on each Hundred dollars in value of the taxable property of the State has been levied, which tax is by such law to be collected annually until said bonds are paid or redeemed. In addition to which a regular tax of Two cents, and in 1863 and thereafter of Five cents is levied for reducing the State debt, making in all for the years 1861 and 1862, Seven cents, and for the year 1863 and thereafter, Ten cents on each One Hundred dollars valuation of taxables in the State applicable to the reduction of this loan.

Bonds payable to bearer, signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered, with coupons for interest, in sums of One Thousand dollars, will be issued for this loan, the bonds in sums of Five Hundred dollars, authorized by such law, being reserved for sales in Indiana.

No conditional proposals will be considered. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids as shall be considered will promote the best interests of the State.

Upon the acceptance of any proposal, Ten per cent. of the amount of such bid must be paid down, for which a certificate will be given, bearing Six per cent interest from date; the remainder in nine equal monthly payments thereafter, or the whole or any part at such prior dates as may be preferred by the bidder.

The bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on June 22, 1861, by the undersigned, at the place of reception, in presence of such persons as may see proper to be present, and the loan awarded to the highest bidders, if accepted, on the Tuesday succeeding June 25th.

Proposals must be addressed, under seal, to the undersigned, care of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 52 Wall-st., marked "Proposals for Loan."

NEW-YORK, May 30, 1861.

JAMES M. RAY,
JESSE J. BROWN, } Loan Commissioners.
JOHN H. O'BOYLE,

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN OF $1,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

SPRINGFIELD, Illinois, May 25, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois, until 12 o'clock noon of the 25th day of June, 1861, and at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, until 12 o'clock noon of the 1st day of July, 1861, for one million dollars of the Stock of the State of Illinois, to be issued in accordance with an act of the Legislature, entitled "An act creating a war fund and to provide for auditing all accounts and disbursements arising under the call for volunteers," approved May 2, 1861. The stock thus issued to be reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year of our Lord 1879, in the City of New-York, to bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the 1st day of July, 1861—interest payable in the City of New-York, and to consist of bonds payable to bearer, with semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable on first Mondays of January and July of each year, in amounts as follows, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of one hundred dollars each; two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in bonds of five hundred dollars each, and five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of one thousand dollars each.

The proposals must state the sum offered for each hundred dollars of stock, and the denominations of stock bid for, and must be unconditional, without reference to other offers. One per cent. of the amount offered must be deposited with some bank in the city of Springfield, Ill., or in the city of Chicago, Ill., or in the City of New-York, and a certificate showing such deposit must accompany the offer, subject to the order of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, said certificates to be returned in case the offerings are not accepted.

The persons whose bids are accepted will be required to deposit the amount thereof with the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, at his office in the city of Springfield, Illinois, or at the American Exchange Bank, in the city of New-York, subject to his order, within five days after the acceptance of their bids, at which time the bonds will be ready for delivery; the place where the offerings are accepted to be the place of the deposit and the delivery of the bonds unless otherwise specified in the bids. The right is reserved to reject any and all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the State.

The proposals must be sealed and addressed, William Butler, Treasurer, Springfield, Ill. "Proposals for Loan, 1861." Or William Butler, Treasurer of State of Illinois, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York. "Proposals for Bonds, 1861."

RICHARD YATES,
Governor of the State of Illinois.
JESSE K. DUBOIS, Auditor.
WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO., }
NEW-YORK, June 5, 1861. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company, have declared a semi-annual dividend of [illegible] per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at the office of the Company, No. 29 William-st., corner of Exchange-place.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of Wednesday, the 19th inst. By order of the Board,

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

WESTERN COLLECTIONS.—NOT HAVING had any deposits, we are not embarrassed by the currency difficulties of this section of the country, and are prepared to make collections and receive certificates and checks on Chicago bankers for collections and negotiation. We refer to Union Bank, Messrs. Meigs & Greenleaf and F. P. James & Co., New-York; and to all Chicago bankers. E. K. WILLARD & CO., Exchange Dealers, Chicago, Ill. We are buying the currency of Illinois and Wisconsin at fair rates.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP CO., }
No. 7 Broadway. }

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company, for the ensuing year, and for Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 24. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock.

SAM. M. FOX, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1861. }

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, June 3, 1861.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Sec.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE THE 1st of July will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS B. STILLMAN, President.

ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1861.—The annual election for thirty-five Directors of this Company, will be held on MONDAY, the 17th day of June instant. Poll open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

[illegible] UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Bull's Head Bank, and three Inspectors of Election, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on Monday, July 1, 1861. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

LOAN OFFICES.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMOND JEWELRY, watches and plate, or bought for cash at the highest prices, by LOUIS ANRICH,

No. 722 Broadway, under New-York Hotel.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE application of the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York relative to acquiring and taking lands for the building of a COURT-HOUSE in said County. Pursuant to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to enable the Supervisors of the County of New-York to acquire and take lands for the building of a Court-house in said County," passed April 10, 1861, the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to present a petition to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of the said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 21st day of June, 1861, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, praying for the appointment of three Commissioners to appraise the value of the land proposed to be acquired and taken for the purpose hereinbefore mentioned; that the lands and premises so proposed to be acquired and taken are bounded and described as follows, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the southerly side of Chambers-street, distant seven feet from the northwesterly corner of the brown-stone building now used for Court purposes, and fronting on said Chambers-street, running thence westerly along the southerly side of said Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, thence running southerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, thence running easterly and parallel with Chambers-street three hundred and twenty feet, and thence running northerly and parallel with Broadway two hundred feet, to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New-York, May 21, 1861.

ABRAHAM R. LAWRENCE, Jr.,
Of Counsel to Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York. my.25 je.20

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUSTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. H. Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next. Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, A. D. 1861.

JAMES DEVLIN, Executor.

ap8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY C. PRIDHAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 101 and 103 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New-York, the 20th day of October 1860.

law9mM* E. H. LAIMBEER, Executor.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS AND FUEL FOR SANDY HOOK LIGHT-VESSEL.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, SUPERINTENDENT OF LIGHTS, }
NEW-YORK, June 13, 1861. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 22d day of June, 1861, for furnishing and delivering rations and fuel for the Sandy Hook Light vessel, in the Third Light house District, and for any relief Light-vessel and Light house tender that may be called for, for one year, from the 1st day of July, 1861, to the 30th June, 1862, inclusive. The rations to be of good and approved quality; to be delivered alongside of the light-house tender or other vessel provided for the purpose, at New-York, and to be stated in the bid accordingly, in good and sufficient packages, barrels boxes, and cases, and in good order, for the light-vessel, once a quarter, free of all expense to the United States, agreeably to specifications and table marked A, attached thereto, which will form a part of the contract, copies of which may be had by applying at this office.

All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Rations and Fuel for Light-vessels," and then placed in another envelope and left at or directed to this office, prepaid if sent by mail.

By order of the Light-house Board.

HIRAM BARNEY, Superintendent of Lights.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the 1st Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the 26th day of June instant, until 12 o'clock at noon, for the steam-heating apparatus necessary for heating the new Primary School-house now in course of erection in Trinity-place, in said Ward. Specifications for said apparatus are on file, and can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. The names of two responsible and approved sureties for the faithful performance of the contract must accompany each proposal. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FELIX DUFFY,
JOHN HARRIS, } Committee.
JEREMIAH FITZPATRICK.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL KEEPERS AND THE TRADE SUPERB FIRST CLASS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) commencing at 1 o'clock precisely, the entire handsome furniture contained in the five story residence No. 152 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., all of which is new, having been recently purchased and comprises magnificent parlor, chamber, dining room and library furniture, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, among which are two elegant full suits of solid rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, with slip covers; splendid rosewood piano-forte, used but two months; silk lace curtains, mantel and pier mirrors; over 600 yards of tapestry and Wilton carpets, Turkish chairs and lounges, rich vases and bronzes, centre and pier tables, two elegant etageres, with rich rosewood chamber furniture of every description; mattresses, bedding, china, silver-ware, cut glass oil-cloths, chandeliers, &c.; also, two fine sofa bedsteads. Sale rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, JUNE 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at No. 343 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., the entire household furniture contained in the above residence, viz.: two solid rosewood frame parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood piano-forte, marble top centre tables, oval and pier glasses; velvet, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets; oil paintings, extension dining table, dinner and tea sets, glass ware, cutlery, dining-chairs, rosewood bedsteads, richly carved dressing-bureaus to match, de washstands, best curled hair mattresses, Spring paillasses, feather bolsters and pillows, bedding, Windship's patent refrigerator, together with a general assortment of kitchen furniture and cooking utensils &c., &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 17, at 12½ o'clock at the stock salesroom, No. 52 William st., a good variety of insurance stocks, bank stocks, bonds, and other securities suitable for investments. For full particulars, see *Courier and Enquirer, News, Commercial Advertiser* and *Evening Post*. Catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom. Next regular sale on Thursday, June 20.

A. M. GRIFFIN & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRAORDINARY OPportunity to purchase household furniture, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at No. 48 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture. Also, a large assortment of basement and kitchen furniture.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, June 18, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., an elegant brett, made by Lawrence, to order, four sets extension top, in fine condition, but little used; cost $450. To be sold without reserve.

FIREWORKS.

EDGE'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS.

We would call the attention of City and country jobbers and retailers to our extensive stock of sale fireworks, fire crackers, torpedoes, joss sticks, and the usual variety of articles required for storekeepers' sales and private exhibitions.

Displays for cities, with devices, mottoes, &c., to any extent, furnished at short notice on reasonable terms. Orders to be addressed to JOS. G. & I. EDGE,

No. 37 Maiden-lane.

DEPOT FOR J. W. HADFIELD'S FIRST-PREMIUM FIREWORKS.—A full assortment of the best quality, and at the lowest prices. Dealers are respectfully invited to call. R. FOULDS, Jr.; remember the No., 39 John-st.

HADFIELD'S FIRST PREMIUM FIREWORKS,

DEPOT No. 47 Maiden-lane,

HENRY B. TITUS, Agent.

FIRE CRACKERS.—ALL SIZES; COLUMbiad, cannon, pistol and usual size, of best quality, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, by WETMORE, CRYDER & CO., No. 77 William-st.

FIREWORKS.—A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF plain and colored fireworks, and of the best quality, for sale by BARREAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SORRELL HORSE, EIGHT years old, nearly thoroughbred, trots a mile in about three minutes; also, a long tail bay, a superior family horse; about 15½ hands each; sound and kind; also, two wagons and harness, in good order. Apply at DILKS' stables No. 191 Mercer-st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—WEDNESDAY, June 19, is the next regular sale by auction at DISBROW'S, 5th-av., corner of 39th-st., at 4 o'clock P. M. Gentlemen wishing to offer their establishments at the sale will enter them on or before TUESDAY, to secure a place on the catalogue.

CARRIAGES STORED, AND SOLD ON commission, at Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st. Advances in cash made on light work. The buildings are first-class and fire-proof.

M. THOMPSON, Nos. 24 and 26 Wooster-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,

Opposite the Ferry, New-York.

GROCERS AND SHIPPING

Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WHITE SUGAR-CURED "WASHINGTON HAMS."

For Sale. Each Ham is branded

"G. W. EDWARDS, 227 and 229 Christie-st."

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A POCKET-BOOK CONTAINING $[illegible] IN bills of the National Bank, and a note of G. Rosenblatt & Brother, dated 21st of March, 1861, at eight months, for $[illegible]. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the note, payment of which has been stopped. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, by A. ISELIN & CO., No. 48 Barclay st.

FOUND—A LADY'S PORTE-MONNAIE, CONtaining a small sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at No. 3 Platt-st.

WHO WANTS LAND?—WANTED, BOOTS and shoes, in exchange for eighty acres of land in Iowa. Address J. W. J., Box No. 186 Times Office, for three days.

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS,

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which families are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For Literary Men, Students, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system, or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

THE FOLLOWING ENDORSEMENTS OF

SPALDING'S CEPHALIC PILLS

WILL CONVINCE ALL WHO SUFFER FROM

HEADACHE

THAT A

SPEEDY AND SURE CURE

IS WITHIN THEIR REACH.

As these testimonials are unsolicited by Mr. SPALDING, they afford unquestionable proof of the efficiency of this truly Scientific Discovery.

MASONVILLE, Conn., Feb. 5, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING.

SIR:

I have tried your Cephalic Pills, and *I like them so well* that I want you to send me two dollars' worth more.

Part of these are for the neighbors, to whom I gave a few out of the first box I got from you.

Send the pills by mail, and oblige,

Your ob't servant,

JAMES KENNEDY.

HAVERFORD, Pa., Feb. 6, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING.

SIR:

I wish you to send me one more box of your Cephalic Pills. *I have received a great deal of benefit from them.*

Yours, respectfully,

MARY ANN STOIKHOUSE.

SPRUCE CREEK, Huntington County, Penn., }
Jan. 18, 1861. }

H. C. SPALDING.

SIR:

You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.

Respectfully yours,

JNO. B. SIMONS.

P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills, and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:

Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best pills I have ever tried.*

Direct.

D. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandotte County, Ohio.

BEVERLEY, Mass., Dec. 11, 1860.

H. C. SPALDING, Esq.:

I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind please send to me. One of my customers, who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURGH, Franklin Co., Ohio, Jan. 9, 1861.

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

DEAR SIR:

Inclosed find twenty-five cents, (25,) for which send a box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburgh, Franklin Co., Ohio.

Your Pills work like a charm—cure headache almost *instanter*.

Truly yours,

WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.

Mr. SPALDING.

SIR:

Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and Costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.

Please send by return mail. Direct to

A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

Cephalic Pills accomplish the object for which they were made, viz.: Cure of headache in all its forms.

From the Examiner, Norfolk, Va.

They have been tested in more than a thousand cases with entire success.

From the Democrat, St. Cloud, Minn.

If you are, or have been troubled with the headache, send for a box of (Cephalic Pills,) so that you may have them in case of an attack.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The Cephalic Pills are said to be a remarkably effective remedy for the Headache, and one of the very best for that very frequent complaint which has ever been discovered.

From the Western Railroad Gazette, Chicago, Ill.

We heartily indorse Mr. Spalding and his unrivaled Cephalic Pills.

From the Kanawha Valley Star, Kanawha, Va.

We are sure that persons suffering with the Headache who try them, will stick to them.

From the Southern Path-Finder, New-Orleans, La.

Try them! you that are afflicted, and we are sure that your testimony can be added to the already numerous list that has received benefits that no other medicine can produce.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

The immense demand for the article (Cephalic Pills) is rapidly increasing.

From the Gazette, Davenport, Iowa.

Mr. Spalding would not connect his name with an article he did not know to possess real merit.

From the Advertiser, Providence, R. I.

The testimony in their favor is strong, from the most respectable quarters.

From the Daily News, Newport, R. I.

Cephalic Pills are taking the place of all kinds.

From the Commercial Bulletin, Boston, Mass.

Said to be efficacious for the Headache.

From the Commercial, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Suffering humanity can now be relieved.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents.

Address, HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public, imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name, SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, is on the outside wrapper. All others are swindling counterfeits.

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.

But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.

List and price of

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

Price of Single Boxes.

No.		Cents.
1	—Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	—Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
3	—Cures Colic, Teething, Crying and Wakefulness, Slow Growth and Feebleness of Infants	25
4	—Cures Diarrhœa of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	—Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	—Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	—Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	—Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	—Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	—Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	—Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying: Green Sickness	25
12	—Cures Leucorrhœa or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	—Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	—Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	—Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	50
16	—Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	—Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	—Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	—Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the Head, Influenza	50
20	—Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	—Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	—Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	—Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils, Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	—General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	—Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
26	—Cures Sea-Sickness, Prostration, Vertigo	50
27	—Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	—Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
29	—Sore Mouth, Stomach-ache of adults or children	50
30	—Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	—Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	—Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	—Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

PRICES.

Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
Case of Twenty-eight vials, in morocco, and Book	7 00
Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco, and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case, and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Cases of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents 50 cents or $1.

Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express free of charge on the receipt of the price.

Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince st., which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated, and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.

His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., N. Y.; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending DR. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc.; supplying at the same time, the means of Self-Cure, by one who cured himself, after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present speciality, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann st.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.

Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; and Mrs. Gardner's Balsam, 50 cents; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50. Deshler's Periodic Pills, $1.

Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.

GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

CHEESEMAN'S IMPROVED SPECIFIC IS a prompt constitutional remedy. It does not produce sickness of the stomach; has no offensive odor, and is never followed by gleet. It will cure any case in from one to five days. Price 50 cents. Sold by WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., at No. 36 John-st., and by all first class druggists.

SURE CURE—THE GREAT REMEDY.—DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—Nothing else makes a thorough cure; the unfailing friend of the afflicted. The Unfortunate's Friend alone cures that it never returns, eradicating disease permanently. Price $1. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Advice free. Cure guaranteed.

DR. WARD'S GREAT REMEDIES AFFORD the only speedy and permanent cure. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. Ward's office, No. 12 Laight-st., and giving his remedies a trial, they are instantly cured. Consultation free. Cure guaranteed. Doctor attending till 10 P. M. Medical book gratis.

DR. HOMER BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the practice of his profession, and give especial attention to diseases of the Throat, Consumption, Female Complaints and Nervous Debility, caused by youthful indiscretion. Office, No. 25 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor, the greatest periodical remedy ever discovered, infallible for the immediate removal of obstruction. Office No. 12 Laight-st., corner of Canal-street, where Dr. Ward is consulted confidentially day or evening.

ONE TO THREE BOXES OF WINCHESTER'S "SPECIFIC PILL" will permanently cure any case of Seminal Weakness, *however aggravated*. Sent by mail, $1 per box. J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 62 6th av., N. Y.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease; exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

TIN PLATES, SHEET IRON, [illegible] [illegible] Russia, [illegible] American, [illegible] WIRE, &c. For sale by A. A. THOMPSON & CO., No. 185 Water-st.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

Ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 12.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves, New-York, Wednesday, June 19.
ARABIA, Stone leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 26.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 3.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 17.
AMERICA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 24.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER OF TUESDAY, JUNE 25, TO IRELAND, ENGLAND, OR SCOTLAND. VIA GALWAY.

The Atlantic Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and well-known steamer

ADRIATIC,

JAMES WALKER, Commander,

will leave from Pier foot of Canal-st., on the above date, touching at St. John's to land mails and passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

Cabin to Galway, Dublin or Liverpool	$100
Cabin to St. John's	35
Steerage to Galway or any town in Ireland on a railway	30

RETURN TICKETS.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends from the old country, can purchase return tickets from any town on a railway in Ireland, at very low rates.

For passage or further information apply to

WM. H. WICKHAM,
At the office of the Company on the Wharf,
Foot of Canal-st., N. R.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, JUNE 22.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON,

J. A. WOTTON, Commander,

will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, June 22, at noon.

This steamship (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer ARAGO will sail July 20.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at QUEENSTOWN, (Ireland.) The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

GLASGOW	SATURDAY, June 22.
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, June 29.
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, July 6.

And every Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38

Steerage Return Tickets, good for six months $60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, 1st Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool $40. From Queenstown $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE,
Agent, No 15 Broadway, New-York

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN FOR LIVERPOOL.—The AUSTRALASIAN, THOS. COOK, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 19th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the AUSTRALASIAN from 12:30 to 1:30 P. M., to convey passenger and baggage on board. The AFRICA will sail July 3. E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

STEAMER ADRIATIC, TUESDAY, JUNE 25.—The magnificent steamer ADRIATIC, J. WALKER commander, will leave on above date for Galway. Through tickets will be issued, without additional expense, to the principal towns of England, Ireland and Scotland. For passage, or further information, apply to W. H. WICKHAM, office on Wharf, foot of Canal-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West. Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27th, 1861.

11.00 A. M., fast Express train from 26th-st. Station.

For Williams Bridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains and all local trains, see Time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Sup't.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD.—NEW AND PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.—Old and direct route from the South Ferry, Brooklyn, to Jamaica, Rockaway, Hempstead, Syosset, Oyster Bay, Farmingdale, Yaphank, River Head, Greenport, Sag Harbor, and all intermediate stations. The trains of this Company will leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, and the village of Jamaica, daily, (Sundays excepted,) and make connection with trains at Jamaica, as follows:

TRAINS GOING EAST—Will leave South Ferry at 5:20, 7:15, 8:45, 9:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 1:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:30 P. M. Train at 8:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Greenport. Train at 11:45 A. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 3:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Yaphank. Train at 4:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Syosset. Train at 5:15 P. M., connecting with train at Jamaica, for Farmingdale.

TRAINS GOING WEST—Will leave Jamaica at 5:40, 7:30, 8:30, 10:00, 12:00 M., and at 2:00, 3:00, 4:30, 5.30, 6:45 P. M. Train at 7:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Farmingdale. Train at 8:30 A. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Yaphank. Train at 3:00 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Greenport. Train at 5:30 P. M., connecting at Jamaica with train from Syosset.

SUNDAY TRAINS will run hourly, and leave as follows: South Ferry at 7:45, 8:45, 9:45 10:45, 11:45 A. M., and at 12:45, 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45 P. M. Bedford at 8:05, 9:05 10:05, 11:05 A. M., and at 12:05, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:05, 5:05, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. East New York at 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., and at 12:30, 1:30, 2 30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 P. M. Returning, leave Jamaica at 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 M., and at 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS AND RUNNING TIME.—On and after FRIDAY, 10th May, 1861, Passenger Trains will arrive and take their departure from the Company's New Depôt, at Hunter's Point.

Passengers going East leave James'-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York,

At 9:00 A. M. for Greenport.
12:00 M. for Syosset.
3:30 P. M. for Yaphank.
4:30 P. M. for Syosset
5:30 P. M. for Farmingdale.
6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

Passengers for Hempstead, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.

Passengers for Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M.

The train leaving James slip at 3:30 P. M. on Saturdays, runs through to Greenport during the month of June, and after the 1st of July, daily.

Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of Ferry Boat from James'-slip.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The steamboat SEASHORE will leave Robinson st. wharf, North River, every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 9½ A. M. and 7 P. M.

The freight boat, MONMOUTH COUNTY, will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day, (Sundays excepted,) at 2 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY and TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 6 A. M., 12:15 M., and 4 P. M.	6:25 A. M., and 12:40 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 9:50 A. M., and 3:45 and 4:30 P. M.	10:15 A. M., and 4:10 and 4:55 P. M.
Fishkill train, 6:40 P. M.	7:55 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave via Pavonia Ferry and Long Dock, from foot of Chambers-st. Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. Mail at 8.30 A. M. This train remains over night at Elmira and proceeds the next morning. Way, at 4 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, *daily*, at 5 P. M. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Sup't.

NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont, at 4:15 and 8:40 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Monsey, at 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Suffern, at 4:25 P. M.

THOS. H. HERRING, President.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

An Oration will be delivered in the large Chapel of New-York University, before the New-York Beta of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, by Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 18, at 8 o'clock. The public generally are invited to attend. BENJAMIN N. MARTIN,

Recording Secretary of the P. B. K.

INEBRIATES' REFORM SOCIETY.

A public meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in the 3d-st. M. E. Church, between Avenues B and C, MONDAY EVENING, June 17.

Addresses by Dr. COMBE, G. W. P. Sons of Temperance, P. T. BARNUM, Esq., and others. Singing by the MARSHALL FAMILY.

Admission free. Collection taken. To commence 7½ o'clock.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JAMES G. KEYS.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

The magnificent attractions of this establishment have been greatly enhanced by the addition of a splendid

PATRIOTIC AMERICAN DRAMA,

THE PATRIOT'S DREAM,

Written expressly for the Museum, and played with MUSIC, SCENERY, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, And every accessory to give a faithful representation of the

STRUGGLES, TRIALS, BRAVERY AND VALOR

Of those who have gone to fight the battles of our country.

During the piece are given various tableaux, representing some of the most stirring scenes incident to the war, as THE MURDER OF THE LAMENTED ELLSWORTH, THE ATTACK ON THE MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT AT BALTIMORE, BURNING OF GOSPORT NAVY-YARD, &c., &c., events which have stirred the blood of American citizens, as it was never stirred before.

This magnificent Drama will be produced

EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING THIS WEEK,

at 3 and 7½ o'clock,

And following curiosities are to be seen at all hours. THE WONDERFUL VIRGINIA DWARF FAMILY, Major WALTERS and his two Sisters, aged respectively 42, 45 and 51 years, yet no larger than ordinary children of 2 and 3 years; RELICS FROM FORT SUMTER, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? SEA LION, AQUARIAL GARDEN, HAPPY FAMILY, MONSTER SNAKES, &c., &c.

Madame DUBOIS, the celebrated Fortune teller.

Admission to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 15 cts.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIX NIGHTS.

THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE.

TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,

THE SEVEN SISTERS.

UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN.

ALL THE NEW UNION TABLEAUX.

WINTER GARDEN.

CARRIAGES MAY BE ORDERED AT 10¾ O'CLOCK.

UNPARALLELED and TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF MR. SOTHERN,

In Gaylor's Comic Drama, entitled

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN AT HOME.

The GREATEST COMIC HIT of the AGE.

Brilliant effects. Exquisite NEW SCENERY.

MUSIC, SINGING, DANCING, SKATING.

The whole space of the stage covered with CROWDS of Ladies and Gentlemen on SKATES.

MR. BLAKE..........................as..........................BENNY.

LAST WEEK.

CHURCH'S ICEBERG PICTURE,

"THE NORTH,"

On exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY,

No. 772 Broadway.

PALACE GARDENS.

This popular and fashionable resort will open, for the Summer Season,

MONDAY EVENING, July 1, 1861.

C. V. DEFOREST, Proprietor.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS,

For churches, chapels, schools and drawing-rooms,

No. 203 BROADWAY.

Sole Medal of Honor at the Universal Exhibition of 1855.

This magnificent instrument, (patented in the United States, May 3, 1859,) which the brilliant performances of THALBERG, VILANOVA, Mlle. WELLS have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—GOTTSCHALK, LITZ, ROSSINI, MEYERBEER, &c., &c. The Alexandre Organ is celebrated for the solidity and precision of its mechanism, as well as for the fullness and power of its tones, and the remarkable quality of keeping perfectly in tune in all climates. Prices at the depôt: $45, $60, $100, $125, $135, $225, $260, $300, $340, $460. A descriptive circular sent to any address, on application to

BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway, Importers of Buffet Accordeons, Violins, Violin-strings, &c.

BANJO, BANJO, BANJO, TAUGHT IN TWELVE LESSONS, FOR $4.

FOR $4.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR EVERY PERSON TO LEARN.

The pupil guaranteed proficient in the above lessons. Six Lessons by Figures sent to any address on the receipt of

ONE DOLLAR.

Any person can learn from them that can read figures. Full explanations sent how to tune the banjo.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 193½ Varick-st., New-York.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Grand and Square PIANO-FORTES,

In every variety of scales and patterns.

Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,

Near Broadway, New-York.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS'

NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broome-st.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—First-class, for sale, to let, or sold on installments on favorable terms. Prince's Harmoniums, one, two, or three banks of keys, from $175 to $600. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6⅔ octaves, $150; 7 octaves, $175 to $200. J. M. PELTON, Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

BILLIARD-TABLES, PIANO-FORTES, AND FURNITURE.—Wanted, six billiard-tables, six piano-fortes, and from $500 to $1,000 worth of furniture, in exchange for selected farming land in the State of Iowa. Inquire of JOHN HOOPER & CO., Room No. 4 Times Building, or by note to P. V. S., Box No. 183 Times Office.

ALBERT WEBER'S NEW OVERSTRUNG iron-frame Piano-fortes, warranted unsurpassed in every respect and sold at the lowest price, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

STEAMBOATS.

JUNE, 1861.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S & BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wed'sdy, June 12.	4½ P. M.	Wed'sdy, June 12.	7 A. M.
Thur'dy, June 13.	11½ A. M.	Thur'dy, June 13.	[illegible] A. M.
Friday, June 14.	8 P. M.	Friday, June 14.	[illegible]
Saturday June 15.	1 P. M.	Saturday, June 15.	6 P. M.
Sunday, June 16.	7½ A. M.	Sunday, June 16.	3 P. M.
Monday, June 17.	3 P. M.	Monday, June 17.	9½ A. M.
Tuesday, June 18.	11 A. M.	Tuesday, June 18.	3 P. M.
Wed'sdy, June 19.	12 M.	Wed'sdy, June 19.	4 P. M.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare, 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

SMITH'S LINE.—STEAMER CHAMPION, TWO trips daily, except Sundays, from Harrison-st. Pier, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Irvington, Tarrytown and Nyack, at 9 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st., (omitting the 9 A. M. trip on Fridays.)

Steamer ISAAC P. SMITH, every afternoon, except Sundays, at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake and Haverstraw.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. HAVENS, leaves James slip (Pier No. 33 East River) TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 6 o'clock, stopping at Fort Schuyler. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor alternate days, at 4½ o'clock P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY—LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.—The steamboat NAUSHON runs daily as follows: Leave West 10th st. (Amos) at 9¼ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Jay st. at 9¾ A. M., 12¾, and 3¾ P. M. Leave Morris-st. Pier No. 4 North River, at 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Leaves Coney Island last trip at 6½ P. M. Fare, including return ticket, 25 cents.

THE AURORA LEAVES JAY-STREET pier DAILY, (without exception,) at 3 A. M., for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplank's and Peekskill; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos) and 30th sts.

NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—THE TRAVELER leaves at 11 P. M., arriving in time for early morning trains. The ELM CITY leaves at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden and Hartford go North from New-Haven at 11 P. M.

STEAMER METAMORA—FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Nyack, Rockland Lake, Sing Sing and Haverstraw—leaves pier foot of Jay-st. daily, at 9 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., omitting 9 A. M. trip on Fridays, and Sing Sing on 4:30 trip.

STEAMER BROADWAY, FOR YONKERS, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw, EVERY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, from pier foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st., (West 10th-st.)

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—Steamer ARMENIA, from foot of Harrison-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7:45 A. M., making the usual landings.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad. The steamer ALICE PRICE leaves Catharine Market wharf daily at 2 P. M.; leaves Norwalk daily at 6½ A. M. Fare [illegible] cents.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE wheel yacht of [illegible] feet in length, also, a large propeller yacht, 50 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the [illegible] Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—ICE CREAM.—STRAWBERRY Festivals, Sunday Schools, Excursions, Pic Nics, Church Fairs, Gardens, Saloons, Steamboats, Parties, &c., can be supplied in any quantity, from 1 to 100 gallons, at 3s. per quart; parties taking 5 gallons or over, at 1 25 per gallon,—at the Steam Ice-Cream Company, No. 186 Chatham-square. ALBERT V. HALL, Proprietor.

EXCURSIONS.

Biddle's Grove, open for the season. Steamboats and barges for charter. Apply to R. T. Wilson, No. 89 West-st., corner South, up stairs.

FAMILY EXCURSIONS TO THE FISHING BANKS.—EVERY DAY, but Saturdays, HERO, Capt. HANCOX, leaves West 10th-st., 7¼ o'clock; Spring-st., 7½; Broome-st., E. R., 8¼; Peck-slip, 8½; Pier No. 4, N. R., 9 A. M. Tackle, bait and refreshments provided. Fare, 50 cents.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Sergeant, Wm Gibbs; Hospital Steward, A. C. Dana.

Captains—Company A, Capt. Wild; Company B, Capt. Pratt; Company C, Capt. Walker; Company D, Capt. Stone; Company E, Capt. Baldwin; Company F, Capt. Adams; Company G, Capt. Snow; Company H, Capt. Carruth; Company I, Capt. Pond; Company K, Capt. Chamberlain.

Companies D, H and K are from Roxbury, Company E from Chelsea. The regiment hails from Boston. They have been several weeks encamped at Camp Ellsworth, West Cambridge. One company consists almost entirely of caulkers. All the men look hearty and stalwart. The health of the regiment is excellent.

As each company marched into the depot, it was received with cheers, and after the process of deglutition and degurgation had fairly commenced, crowds were admitted to welcome old relations and acquaintances.

It was understood, when our reporter left, that as soon as the regimental baggage could be transferred, the regiment would take the cars and proceed to Philadelphia, and thence according to future orders.

The officers were dined by the Committee at an adjoining restaurant.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF A REGIMENT FROM ONEIDA COUNTY—A STAND OF COLORS TO BE PRESENTED.

The Fourteenth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. McQuade, will arrive in this City at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. A very beautiful regimental standard for this regiment was furnished by Tiffany & Co., on Saturday, to the order of gentlemen of our City. It is of the dimensions prescribed by State military regulations—six feet by six and a half, and its material a rich, dark blue silk, heavily fringed in yellow. The staff is of lancewood, mounted in fire-gilt, tipped with a silver spear-head, and so constructed as to fold together when not in use. The device of the flag, elegantly embroidered, represents the military arms borne by our New-York contingent, the shield containing in one half the State arms, and in the other the bars of the Federal coat. Over the shield is the State crest, the eagle perched upon the globe, and beneath it a graceful garter inscribed *Excelsior*. Under this motto is the Regimental designation, Fourteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

The Fourteenth Regiment has been encamped some weeks at Albany. It is mainly composed of Oneida County men, Utica, Rome, and other towns of the neighborhood, contributing companies. One company, and one that is sure to be efficient, however, is made up entirely of stalwart Welshmen, whom the storm of war has seduced from their farms on the hill-sides of Steuben. The regimental roll shows ten companies, of sixty-four men each, with the officers and drum corps, making up the regulation number—seven hundred and eighty. The Colonel commanding is James McQuade, of Utica, till now Captain of the well known "Citizen's Corps," of that city. The Lieut.-Colonel and Major went through the Mexican war. The above-named company, which was originated in 1836, under the patronage and instruction of the late Brevet-Major E. K. Barnum, at that time stationed in regular service, at Utica, has long held a most honorable position among the independent military organizations of the State, and now, volunteering for the war, worthily flanks a regiment, of which it has been in some manner the nucleus.

The Fourteenth is entirely made up of serviceable material, its members generally being well-to-do specimens of the farming population of Oneida. The time it has been in camp has not only availed to insure a more than ordinary discipline, but likewise to provide all things essential in the way of furniture and general equipment, so that it is perhaps in better marching order than any corps as yet numbered in the Empire State quota. Two regiments from the same county have preceded it, by way of Elmira. Besides this, the same good county has already given seven commanders of regiments to the cause of the Union.

The Fourteenth Regiment will reach the city by Tuesday's morning boat from Albany. At the landing it will be received by some three hundred natives of Oneida County, now resident in New-York. Since the programme of receptions and presentations has been under way, it may be remarked that such an astonishing number of Oneida-born folk has been discovered in our midst, as to warrant the belief that more residents of this metropolis date from that county than from any other in the United States. Measures have already been taken to form a permanent association of the New-York Sons of Oneida. The Marshal on Tuesday is to be Col. W. W. Backus, the first Captain of the "Utica Citizens' Corps." The regiment will march to the Park, where it will be reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Dix and the Mayor, after which the colors will be presented by Charles Tracy, Esq. Among the Sons of Oneida in the escort, the City clergy will be represented by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Dr. Whedon, Rev. T. L. Harris, and others; the legal fraternity by Judges Capron and Maynard, Wm. Curtis Noyes, S. M. Blatchford, Greene C. Bronson, Luther R. Marsh, Charles P. Kirkland, etc.; the editorial by Messrs. Porter and Wilder, of the *Post*; Elon Comstock, of the *Journal of Commerce*; Rowley, of Brooklyn; C. Edwards Lester and L. N. Fowler; while the less distinguished men of miscellaneous classification are too numerous to mention.

COL. VON GILSA'S REGIMENT.

Col. Von Gilsa changed his head-quarters Saturday from Yorkville Park to Hamilton Park. Five companies of the regiment are now stationed at the latter place, while the remaining five, including the company of Zouaves, continue to occupy Yorkville Park. The regiment is under marching orders, and will leave the City this week, provided they receive their quota of arms and a few necessary equipments. Col. Von Gilsa visited Governor's Island yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting a quantity of muskets, intended for the men under his command. The hotel at Hamilton Park serves admirably for military purposes, and the grounds surrounding the building are level, and every way adapted to field movements and drill exercise. The hotel contains one room fitted up expressly for lady guests, and they may be assured that, upon visiting head-quarters, a kind welcome will be extended to them. Another room is completely filled with knapsacks, which have been stored away till the proper time shall arrive for their distribution. Several other rooms are used as sleeping apartments by the troops, and present a very neat and orderly appearance. Attached to the regiment is a band of twenty-four pieces, besides twenty drummers and ten buglers. The Colonel returns his most sincere thanks to the Ladies' Association of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Sixth-avenue, for havercocks and shoes. Also to the Ladies' Association of the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, for sixty-seven flannel under-shirts, received by Adjutant Kleinschmidt for the benefit of his regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD OFF.

First Division New-York Volunteers,
Head-Quarters, New-York, June 15, 1861.

Col. J. H. H. Ward, Thirty-eighth Regiment Volunteers:

Sir: The following dispatch has just been received:

Albany, June 15, 1861.

Special Orders, No. 271.—*To Major Gen. Dix*:

Major-Gen. Dix will order the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers to proceed on the 18th inst. to Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, and report to the Secretary of War.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjt.-General.

In obedience to the foregoing order, you will prepare your command to go by the evening train from Jersey City on the 18th instant—Tuesday next.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Headquarters Thirty-eighth Regiment, N.Y.S.V.
East New-York, June 15, 1861.

These orders are hereby promulgated.

The members of the regiment are hereby ordered to be in readiness to march at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday morning. A few more recruits will be received up to 6 o'clock P. M., Monday, 17th June. Uniforms will be furnished immediately after enlisting. Rations and pay will commence on signing the roll.

J. H. HOBART WARD, Colonel.
Wm. A. Herring, Adjutant.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—COL. VON STEINWEHR.

Col. Von Steinwehr has at present about 800 men under his command and continues to make Elm Park his rendezvous. It is expected they will receive orders during the week to march forward to Chambersburgh, Penn., to join the central army stationed at that point. The regiment were fully uniformed last week. Arrangements are being made by ladies and others to present the corps with beautiful and appropriate banners previous to their departure.

WILSON ZOUAVES.

New-York, June 16, 1861.

All the remaining members of the Sixth Regiment Volunteers, under the command of Col. Wm. Wilson, will report themselves promptly at head quarters, Tammany Hall, at 10 o'clock, this, Monday morning, to receive instructions for the immediate embarkation to join their regiment. By order of

A. T. WHITING, Senior Captain.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

No troops, save a single unattached company, commanded by Capt. [illegible], have been quartered at the Park Barracks since last Friday, when the Seventeenth Regiment vacated them and went down to the encampment at Quarantine, which had been occupied by the Sixth Regiment, Col. Wilson. It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department to have all the buildings thoroughly cleansed and fumigated before they shall be again occupied. They will not be ready until Wednesday.

COMMISSION OF MAJOR-GEN. DIX.

Although Gen. Dix has been doing the duties of a Major-General for some time past, it was only yesterday that he received the commission appointing him to that dignity. He is now fully entitled to the rank of Major-General.

THE BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

Col. McCunn's Regiment—the Thirty-seventh—still holds undisputed sway at the Battery. The men only lack their arms, uniforms, &c., to make them ready for the field. These, it is understood, will be furnished to-day; and on Wednesday, probably, they will embark either for Washington or Fortress Monroe. The regiment had become very efficient in field manoeuvring at the quarters which it occupied before going to the Battery barracks.

RELIGIOUS EFFORTS AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association, is devoting his entire time to this sphere of labor, and finds great encouragement in his work. He devotes himself at once to the spiritual and temporal interests of the regiments. Last Monday he made a second visit to the Second Scott Life Guard, at East New-York, and to a part of the Anderson Zouaves, two miles east, and presented to both regiments tracts and volumes, which were thankfully received. He also delivered to the latter an additional number of song-books, bought with the donation of the previous day. These gifts excited hearty gratitude. He visited other regiments during the week, among which were Wilson's Zouaves. He was very kindly received by the Colonel, as he had been on a previous visit. He claimed not to be very religious himself, but to be most friendly to the exertion of religious influences on his men. He sent for a pious man in his ranks, who accompanied the Chaplain from quarter to quarter. Tracts, papers and song-books were received with avidity, and prayer was made in many of the quarters; and warm expressions of gratitude returned for the interest taken in these hardy, but not heartless men. Several pious men in the regiment purpose to hold stated prayer-meetings during the campaign. Two hundred song-books were on Saturday deposited with the Artillery Company of the Ninth Regiment, to be distributed among the regiment at the seat of war. Yesterday morning the Chaplain visited the Anderson Zouaves, at Camp Lafayette, Salterville, N. J. The reception of Col. Riker, on his return from Washington, was a scene long to be remembered for the blending of religion and patriotism, as will be seen in the following account:

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

On Saturday, the part of this regiment that has been quartered two miles from East New-York, joined the corps at Salterville. In this beautiful place, shaded by a grove and fanned by sea breezes, the regiment, numbering between 800 and 900, are very comfortably quartered. Col. Riker has shown his competency for his post by his untiring and successful exertions. He was most cordially greeted yesterday on his return from Washington. In response, he made a very able and inspiring speech, which was enthusiastically cheered. He thanked the men for the patience they had exercised, and congratulated them on a better time coming, and hoped they would prove worthy of him whose name they bore. As he spoke every eye was filled with tears and every heart throbbed with emotion. Gen. Wetmore, of the Union Defence Committee, being introduced, made a very pertinent and eloquent address, in which he stated that the hearing of the ear had not half equaled the sight of the eyes, in regard to the stalwart men and noble Colonel and associate officers of this regiment, and only expressed the regret that he was not 20 years younger, that he might share the duty and honor of fighting in so holy a cause. Rev. L. C. Lockwood, who was present, seconded the remarks of the Colonel about the better day coming, and asserted, not as a myth, but as a reality, that this was becoming a pet regiment of New-York City, and the ladies of several Churches, with whom he has had conference, are now at work making undergarments and Havelocks for the regiment. He also made a prayer, invoking God's special blessing upon the regiment. At 3½ o'clock, Mr. C. C. Leigh and the Chaplain conducted a meeting among the regiment, in which the greatest attention was given and a happy impression made. The regiment signified unanimously, by the raising of the hand, a desire for a prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, next Wednesday evening.

COL. LANSING'S SEVENTEENTH VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

This fine body of men, mustering over 900, have taken possession of the Staten Island Quarantine Barracks, lately occupied by Col. Wilson's "Zouaves." They are hugely pleased with the change, and are especially delighted with the parade and drill grounds, which, if not very level, are extensive and delightfully located. Col. Lansing has succeeded in procuring all the equipments and uniforms for his regiment. Yesterday the men made a great display of their new toggery. Some of them could not resist the temptation of wearing their great coats, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day. One would think that there was not a great need of such garments in the sunny regions where the regiment is likely to commence operations.

Col. Lansing does not expect to remain long on Staten Island, but requires a few days to get his men accustomed to field movements. Under so able a commander much may be effected in a short space of time. By the end of the week it is more than probable that the Seventeenth will receive marching orders for the seat of war.

COL. MATTHEWSON'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. Matthewson's First California Regiment (the thirty-second of the New-York State requisition) is quartered at New Dorp, Staten Island, where barracks on the Park plan have been hastily and somewhat imperfectly erected. The men complain of want of ventilation in the sleeping apartment, and that the roof of the shanty is not weather-tight; also that the food is inferior in quality to that which they had in this City. The grumblers, however, are in the minority; the bulk of the men seem to be content with rough fare, and thoroughly well pleased with a soldier's life. Their quarters occupy a central position, and, although distant from the steamboat-landings, are easily reached by the railroad from the Vanderbilt dock. The ride is a delightful one, and can hardly fail to attract a large number of visitors to Camp Yates, as the place is called. About 750 men are now under Col. Matthewson's command, very few having uniforms or equipments. The general health of the camp is said to be excellent, and the neighborhood perfectly salubrious. A few cases of measles, however, have occurred, and two of small-pox. The latter were removed to this City; one of the sufferers is almost convalescent, the other died yesterday. In consequence of this sad event, the flags were all the day at half-mast.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The officers of the various regiments now encamped on Staten Island complain bitterly that there is no night boat from the City. They are frequently detained here, during these busy times, and are necessarily put to great expense at hotels, all of which would be avoided if a boat were leaving at 10 or 11 o'clock. As there are two ferries now, it seems strange that the common want of the Islanders should be utterly disregarded by both.

BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

An advertisement in our columns announces a concert in aid of this fine body of men, to come off at the Academy of Music, next Saturday evening.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

A new military organization, under the name of the Brooklyn Greys, is about to be organized, in the Eastern District. The uniform will be the same as the National Volunteers, and it is their intention, when the organization is completed, to volunteer for the war.

RECRUITS FOR SICKLES' BRIGADE.

One hundred and fifty volunteers, for Sickles' Brigade, arrived here, yesterday morning, by the steamer *Empire State*, from Fall River, and immediately departed, in a steam tug, for Camp Scott, Staten Island.

THE BROOKLYN VOLUNTEERS.

In announcing the taking of a collection for the aid of the regiment of volunteers, known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, Rev. Mr. Beecher last night made in their behalf an earnest appeal for relief, in the shape of towels, pins, needles, shirts, handkerchiefs, shoes and such like. The ladies of Plymouth Church and of others also, meet daily for the purpose of clothing the men. Any aid which the friends of the cause desire to extend will meet a welcome, if sent to the rear entrance of Plymouth Church. The regiment is to be mustered into the service of the United States on Wednesday next, by Major Franklin, United States Army. It is now at "Camp Plymouth," on the Island. Recruiting goes on briskly at the Brooklyn Armory, and it is desirable that all intending to join this, the only volunteer regiment from Brooklyn, should do so at once. The uniforms for the men are made, and the only necessary prerequisite to their distribution is the taking of the oath of allegiance. Before departure, the regiment will march to Plymouth Church, occupy the body of the house, and listen to a sermon from the pastor.

RELIEF FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

"The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army" desires to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

For the week ending June 6, 1861:

From the *Courier and Enquirer*, $38 75; *Evening Post*, $6 96; New-York *Sun*, $15 75; *World*, $47 40; *Tribune*, $42 96; and by the hands of Mrs Hamilton Fish, from Mrs. D. Mayo, $10; Mr. E. W. Howard (Providence,) $10; Mr. Wm. Kemble, $5; Mr. Thorn, $20; Fernando Wood, Esq., $50; Mr. Colles, $10; Mr. David Stewart, $25; Mr. W. F. Coles, $30; Mr. Gibbs, $10; Mr. Henry Grinnell, $5; Mr. Gaelet, $25; Mrs. L. [illegible], $12 50; Mrs J. L. Graham, $10; Mrs. Gerry, $20; Mrs. J. G. King, $20; Mrs. Bancroft Davis, $10; Mrs. E. D. Morgan, $30; Mrs. Ray, $50; Mrs W. F. Cary, $20; Judge Vanderpool, $50; Hon. M. H. Grinnell and others, $70; Cash, (C. A. D.,) $100; Mr. D. Fearing, $20; Mr Jas Lenox, $200; Mr. Benj. Nathan, $50; Mr. Isaac Pell, $25; Cash, $20; Mr. J. D. Wolfe, $200; Mr. C. L. Spencer, $200; Misses Hadden, $50; Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, $50.

And for the week ending June 15, 1861:

Mrs. Murdock, $5; A Friend, $5; Mrs. W. H. Newman, $20. By the hands of Mrs Hamilton Fish, from Mrs. Alexander Duncan, $100; Mrs. Bull, $25; Mrs. Coles, $100; Miss E. C. Jay, $50; Mr. Kermit, $50; Mrs. Johnson, $20; Mrs. Bancroft, $20; Mrs. [illegible], $10; Mr. W. B. Duncan, $25; Mrs. Parish, $25; Two Ladies, $20; Mrs. Moran, $50; Mrs. Chas. King, $20; Mr. Ambrose Jordan, $50; Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, $50; Cash, $10; Mrs. John Jay, $50; Miss Mary Jay, $20; Mrs. [illegible], $10; [illegible], $10; Gov. King, $20; Mrs. Remsen, $10; W. C. Bryant & Co., $50; [illegible], $100; Cash, $100; Mrs. C. Suydam, $20; Mrs. John [illegible], $20; Mr. Robert J. Livingston, $50; Miss Louisa M. Livingston, $50; Mrs. Henry J. Chauncey, $50; Mrs. Daniel Parish, $100; Mrs. [illegible] and Miss Van Horn, $20.

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF FATHER POINT.

The American Question in England.

Another Declaration in Regard to Privateers.

Father Point, Sunday, June 16.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool, at 4 P. M. 6th, *via* Londonderry 7th, passed this point at 9 o'clock for Quebec.

Steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 6th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 5th, taking £161,400 in specie.

The *Adriatic* took out news that the British Government would not permit privateers or armed vessels to take prizes into British ports. Lord John Russell, in his letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, directing them to carry out this intention, says it is done to secure the strictest neutrality. Mr. Liddell gave notice that he would ask the Ministers if this interdiction is not at variance with former practice and reason for a change of maritime policy.

The London *Times* editorially replies to the outcry of the Northern States against England, and shows that it is ungrounded.

Lord John Russell said in Parliament that the Government had no knowledge of the Canadian Volunteer Regiment having tendered their services to the United States Government, and of course could not say what action should be taken.

Prince Napoleon had embarked for Spain.

The Paris Bourse was dull; rentes 69c. 35f.

Count Cavour continued ill, but his symptoms were not alarming. He had been bled for the sixth time.

The Queen of Spain had given birth to a Princess.

The Prussian Chambers, by a decisive vote, materially reduced the credits asked by the Government for army purposes.

The Bombay mail of the 12th of May had reached England. News unimportant.

The position of the Irish members relative to the Galway subsidy was again debated, and several disclaimed any intention of tampering with the Government.

Lord Stanley had given notice of his intention to ask what steps the Government had taken to prevent the violation of neutrality in the case of regiments of volunteers from Canada, who offered their services to the United States.

Five cases, containing 100 rifles, directed to the Commercial Bank of New-York, and intended for the steamer *Adriatic*, were stopped at Galway, the agent of the line having refused to let them pass.

Lord Elgin, at the banquet given him by the Grocers' Company, London, said he doubted if we could have trade with China without political relations, although he agreed it was not political relations but trade that was wanted. He believed the relations were established on a footing not likely to be disturbed in the future.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant.

The Bourse was flat and lower. Rentes 69f. 20c., being influenced mainly by Count Cavour's illness, which caused considerable anxiety in Paris.

Upsetting of a Boat—Six Persons Drowned.

Boston, Sunday, June 16.

The pleasure-boat *Hiawatha*, with a party of 13 aboard, capsized to-day, during a squall in the harbor. Six persons were drowned, namely: Geo. Neilson, Thos. Kelly, Dennis Flynn Jas. McCarty, Thos. Wright and Dennis McCarliff. Seven were rescued by the pilot boat *Phantom*.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

Father Point, Sunday, June 16.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, passed this Point at midnight.

Trotting on Union Course.

A very exciting contest took place Saturday on the Union Course, between gentlemen's road horses, for $4 000. Mile heats, best three in five. The horses were *Tartar*, driven by Horace F. Jones, and *Rattlesnake*, driven by D. Pifer, both well known as fast ones. A large number of the friends of the owners of both horses were on the Course, and much money changed hands, *Rattlesnake* being the favorite. *Tartar*, who had lost the two first heats by breaking into a gallop, won the third through the like mishap to *Rattlesnake*; but was again defeated in the fourth heat by some bad breaks, which gave the race to *Rattlesnake*.

RECAPITULATION.

	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat.	4th heat.
Rattlesnake	1	1	2	1
Tartar	2	2	1	2

Time—2:36, 2:34, 2:44, 2:42¾.

A New Weapon in Warfare.

Under the title of "*Une nouvelle Arme de Guerre*," the Paris *Patrie* has some amusing observations on the recommendation of the Governor of Georgia to the persons placed under his administration, to repudiate any debts they may have in the Northern States, and so prevent funds arriving among the opposite party. The article is thus worded:

"Whilst in Europe officers and *savans* are laboring to improve old arms and to invent new engines of destruction; whilst in arsenals and military schools the Armstrong and the rifled cannon, and the Delvigne, Minié and Enfield rifles are being studied, the Americans, more ingenious, have, by a few dashes of the pen, found a mode heretofore unknown to combat their enemies. It is to the Governor of Georgia, Joseph Brown, that the merit of the discovery belongs. Thanks to him, the protest of bills and the declaration of bankruptcies become arms of war and political institutions. It is true, however, that he has had to make profound studies in order to arrive at these means, so simple and so practical, of combatting the Anti-Slave States. He has had to consult 'international law,' 'sound policy,' and 'justice itself,' in order to decide that the inhabitants of Georgia are not bound to pay their debts to their adversaries. But the terms which he employs are somewhat vauge. 'Considering,' says he, 'that all contracts entered into with the enemy during hostilities are, according to international law, null and illegal,' and 'considering that, according to the language of international law, the purchase of securities in the enemy's country, or the sending and deposit there of funds, are illegal and dangerous acts,' etc. It may be asked, and we confess that we have put the question to ourselves, of what law and what nations Mr. Joseph Brown speaks. If he does not cite, in support of what he says, Grotius, and Puffendorf, and Burlamaqui, and Count de Garden, it is because he does not know them, for otherwise, with the cleverness which we see displayed in his proclamation, he would have invoked their authority in prohibiting his fellow-citizens from sending money to the inhabitants of the Northern States, 'either in payment of a debt due or to become due, or on account, or for any other reason, before the termination of hostilities.' Do not suppose, however, that Mr. Brown wishes for the absolute ruin of his enemies. No; he knows that there always comes a moment at which accounts must be settled. But what he asks from his people is to pay into the Treasury of the State, to which they owe nothing, the money which is due to the inhabitants of the North. The State will allow them 7 per cent interest, and on the conclusion of peace the accounts will be settled some way or other. Thus the Georgians 'will not only have made a good investment, with the greatest certainty of being reimbursed, but they will have fulfilled a patriotic duty.' 'Great dangers call for great measures,' has observed M. de Salvandy, 'and in that way they almost always offer great resources.' But did M. de Salvandy think of the protest of bills?"

PERSONAL.

List of Americans in Paris up to May 31, 1861, at the office of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse.

George Schoedersky, Udolpho Wolfe, W. K. Strong and family, Edward May, A. D. Moyne, Jr., Geo. G. Byrne, New-York; D. H. Burke, New-Orleans; Jas. Biddle, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Mumford and family, Rochester, N. Y.; C. F. Spang, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Joseph Artoni, Philadelphia, Penn.; Cte. de Montenay, Natchez, Miss.; Francis Williams, Jersey City; W. M. Ware, Auburn, N. Y.

Nicholas Longworth, Esq., the well-known millionaire of Cincinnati, met with a serious accident in that city, on Saturday evening last. At about six o'clock P. M., while sitting in a half sleeping state at a second-story window, he accidentally fell from his seat into the garden, a distance of fifteen feet. His right arm was broken, and his face much bruised by the fall. He had been indisposed for some time, and was slowly recovering when the sad casualty befell him.

Obituary.

Mr. Louis Dela, a prominent *litterateur*, died in Philadelphia on June 14. He was born in Portland, Me., in 1823, and, when only eight years old, delivered an oration on Temperance before the Common Council of Portland, of which Neal Dow was a member. He began to write verses, too, at that time, and many of them were published in the *Portland American* and the *Temperance Journal*. His father was a grocer, and he continued him in his shop till he was nearly of age. When he was about twenty-one, he received nearly $3,000 for some prize conundrums, offered by a Boston party. He engaged for a time in the jewelry business, then in the drug, and afterwards studied law with Attorney-General Clifford. In 1851, he was admitted to the Bar, but as the profession did not suit his state of health, and as he had considerable property left him by his father, he engaged in some speculations, which did not turn out well. In 1855, he went to Philadelphia, and engaged for a time in the manufacture of agricultural implements. In 1857, he suffered heavy losses by the financial troubles, a good deal of his money having been invested in Pennsylvania Bank stock. The closing years of his life have been spent in an insane asylum.

Gold Hunting in New-Mexico.—A letter to the Missouri *Republican*, dated at Abiquia, N. M., May 10, says: "About two weeks ago, the first wave of returning emigration reached here from the mines. On the 15th ult., Kit Carson, the old guide in Fremont's expeditions, started from Taos, with two or three Ute Indians, who were to show him some place to the north of Baker's, where there was plenty of gold. As Kit is the United States Agent for the Ute Nation, every one thought that they could and would do as they promised, and many stopped to hear the result. On the 2d inst. information was brought in by the Animos Express rider that Kit's horse had fallen, and rolled down hill with him, injuring him so seriously that he had to return to Taos. This was a damper. Many had placed their last hope on him, and now gave up. Kit's party, now under the command of Capt. Pfeiffer, (the Ute Sub-Agent,) and guided by the Indians, has not yet returned from the mountains, and may still bring good news.

Several trains, loaded with provisions, &c., have gone in, and a report has reached here that the miners, made desperate by want, helped themselves. Certain it is, that some of them passing through here, have not hesitated to eat fresh meat at the expense of some of the farmers, without asking for permission to kill it.

About two weeks ago, the following scene occurred near Baker's Park, I think: A man who was hunting a stray ox, saw a horseman approach him, mounted on a fat and sleek pony. He rode up and said, "Why, how d'ye do?" extending his hand and giving the other a hard grip and hearty shake, appearing much pleased to meet him. Ox hunter told him he did not recognize him, and asked where they had met "Met! never saw you before; but you are the first white man I have seen for six months! I am one of Dr. Arnold's party, and we've been snowed in all Winter. But say, who's President?" Ox hunter told him Old Abe, and about the secession troubles, &c He was astonished, as you may well suppose. The party was close behind him, and when they arrived at Animos City, were the craziest men for newspapers you ever heard of.

From Newfoundland.—We have received a detailed account of the riots in St. Johns, N. F., of the 13th ult., from a gentleman on the spot, but the crowded state of our columns prevents its insertion. No new facts being adduced, and the major part of the communication being an exposition of the state of political parties in the island, and rather severe (though it may be just) reflections upon the conduct of a high dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, whom the writer makes to bear the brunt of all the troubles. The investigation which is said to be making into the origin of the difficulties, will doubtless show who is and who is not guilty in the premises.

Our regular correspondent assures us that the few ounces of lead applied by the soldiers, however painful the dose, has had a good effect already, for no matter how loud the roughs may talk, the presence of the military, and the fears of another dose, will prevent a recurrence of similar disgraceful scenes, though individual instances of outrage may be looked for.

There had been more rioting at Harbor Grace and Carbonear, but the spirit of the order-loving portion of these communities is being aroused, and the roughs got the worst of it. In the former town, the jail, or lock-up, was attacked, and the prisoners liberated. Rev. Mr. Jones, of Harbor Grace, and Rev. Mr. Blackmore, of Bay Roberts, Episcopal clergymen, had been assaulted by rowdies, while quietly pursuing their way, in broad day. Near Harbor Grace, upon "Saddle Hill," a meeting was held one evening, at which resolutions were adopted, announcing that if the merchants did not issue supplies for the fishery, to the persons, and to the extent demanded by the rowdies, they would the next day supply themselves. But next morning found H. M. S. *Hydra* quietly lying at anchor in the harbor, which had the effect of preventing the intended outrage.—*Boston Traveller, June* 13.

The Prospect of the Crops.—We receive from almost every section of the Northwest the most encouraging accounts of the present prospect for the coming harvest. The lateness of the Spring and the continued wet weather was unfavorable for oats and corn, but contributed to the benefit of grass and wheat. Of both these crops there can now be no doubt of at least an average yield. Lately the weather has been warmer and dryer; these conditions are congenial to the corn and oats, and in no respect, thus far, detrimental to other grains.

We have recent and reliable accounts from Kansas and Nebraska of the most flattering character. Nebraska will much more than sustain herself, and Kansas promises to pay back in kind the unbounded munificence of her neighbors in her late time of need. Iowa is flourishing. Wisconsin is coming forward nobly, with great promise. Indiana will again yield in abundance, and our own Prairie State, with some small exceptions, in regions tainted with treason, is preparing to feed the nation.

Throughout the rural districts there has been a general outburst of patriotism, and one united voice for upholding, by the strong arm of force, if need be, the flag of our country. This has taken off not a few volunteers from among the field hands and farmer's sons, so that labor will probably be in demand at harvest time; yet at the present time there is no special want felt in that direction.—*Chicago Journal, June* 13.

Disrespectful Act of Drunken British Midshipmen.—At Halifax, the other day, a number of midshipmen of the English man-of-war steamer *St. George* were enjoying themselves in rather a disorderly style, when they discovered upon the Victoria Building the sign of the American Consul "It is not to be supposed," says one of the Halifax papers, "that these youngsters wished to show their contempt for the American Eagle, but true it is that their love of what they considered fun predominated over their high respect for the arms of the United States, and they removed it to one of the wharves. Six watchmen succeeded in capturing *three* of the depredators, not, however, until one of the former was pretty severely handled. They were taken to the station, and brought before his Worship the Mayor, when they were fined $20 each, and ordered to make good the damage done."

Death of Hon. George M. Keim.—The Philadelphia *North American*, of June 12, says: "A telegraphic dispatch from Reading, Pa., announces the death, in that city, at his residence, of Hon. George M. Keim, better known as Gen. Keim, and who was well known to many Philadelphians. The General was a native of Pennsylvania, and belonged to the old Berks County stock, the family connections being quite extensive and influential. He represented the Berks County District in Congress from 1838 to 1843. Subsequently he served for a number of years as United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, resident in Philadelphia. He was a gentleman of excellent character, always ranked high socially, and was universally respected.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, June 15.

Flour steady. Wheat lower, with fair sales this morning; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club, at 80c.; 18,000 bushels No. 1 ditto, at 82c.; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 77c.; 13,000 bushels red Winter, at $1 11. Canal Freights 1c. better. *Lake Imports* to day, 16,000 bbls. Flour; 536,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 32,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour; 181,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 8 000 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Rye; 18,000 bushels Barley.

Albany, Saturday, June 15.

Flour steady. Wheat in light supply; sales, 3,000 bushels white Michigan, at $1 42, and small lots choice do., at $1 55. Corn a shade better; sales, 5 000 bushels Western Mixed, at 43c. Oats in good supply, and lower; Chicago, 30c.; State, 32c. Whisky, 16c @16½c. *Shipped by tows*—7,100 bushels Corn, 11,900 bushels Barley, 81,800 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Saturday, June 15.

Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales 2,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 98c. Corn quiet. Canal Freights dull, but steady; on Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c. to New-York *Lake Imports*—1,350 bbls. Flour, 6,300 bushels Wheat, 5,700 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—26,000 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 15.

Cotton—Sales of 29 bales; the stock in port, by actual count, is 7,400 bales, all in the presses and pickeries. Sugar, 4¾c.@4¾c. Flour declining; sales at $7 75.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 15.

Flour—quiet; superfine $5@$5 25. Wheat dull; red $1 22@$1 27; white $1 30@$1 40. Corn firm at 54c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bienville, from Havana—I. R. Recur, R. Dew, Guiterrez, F. Martinez, J. M. Artache, Y. Santos, F. Gov Weller and son, F. Canalesso, lady and servant; R. Williams, A. Deville, Mme. A. Guillard, niece and servant; Mr. De Pino and lady, Capt. F. Reimer, J. E. Cabrera, Miss Amelia Forbes, F. Thompson, E. Armstrong and lady, T. Henry, J. Scofield, Mr. Godwell, Mr. Walters, Mr. Baker, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Platenius, Mr. Durresulle, E. R. Smith, Mr. Kelvy, Mr. Patterson, G. Nevil, W. Barnes, Mr. Rowlby, Mr. Doniphan, Henry C. Hall, Mr. Arguelles, Mr. Pero M. Wheat, M. Bevens, J. Burris, M. Rebello, J. Milliken, Mr. Murphy, W. Thompson, Mr. MacHugh, M. Masvical and son, A. Diaz, N. Corombra, W. Waughn, J. Dagrey, lady and two children, P. Montalmu and son, Juan Rueda, Mr. Burnham, Timothy Paige, Mrs. Deschapelles, son and daughter, Mr. Burnham, P. Fernandez, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Demon, Mrs. Barsden and servant, F. J. Martin and lady, V. Anita and servant, M. O. Davidson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Shown, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Birbeck, F. Suarez, Capt. Leavitt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4 28 | Sun sets....7 33 | Moon sets...12 24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island.. 2 56 | Hell Gate.. 4 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 16.

Arrived.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Ironsides, Chase, New-Orleans May 24, Pass L'Outre 26th, in ballast, to Nesmith & Sons. June 5, off Double-headed Shot Key, spoke Br. bark Harold, of Shields, from Havana, for Falmouth 10th, off Charleston, was boarded by U. S. steamer Flag. 13th, lat. 33 30, lon. 76 32, saw an American bark, showing a red flag with a black star in the centre.

Ship Milton, Prentis, Boston 5 ds. Will load for Liverpool.

Bark Eberhard, (Brem.) Wiegmeyer, Bremen April 27, via New-Orleans Bar May 2[illegible], in ballast, and 109 passengers to [illegible]. The E. was bound to New-Orleans and was ordered off by the U. S. steam frigate Brooklyn.

Bark [illegible], Brooks, Liverpool March 28, via Mobile Bar May 12, and Havana 24 inst., with salt to Frost & [illegible].

Bark B. Colcord, Colcord, Sagua 13 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Brig Isabella Jewett, (of Bucksport,) Reed, Trinidad, Cuba, May 28, with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. June 13, at 7 P. M., lat. 38 12, lon. 73 30, was boarded by the U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, S. Phillips, Lieut. commanding, and boarding officer, Lieut. Chas. E. Fleming, who reported all well.

Brig Northern Light, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) Robinson, Havana 13 ds., with molasses to Whitman, Bros. & Co.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 3 ds., with nails. On the 13th, at 11 o'clock P. M., when off New-Haven, came in collision with an unknown schr., which carried away 6 stanchions, rigging fore and aft, tore mainsail and split jib.

Schr. Southerner, Bellows, New-Orleans May 23, with staves, bound to Bordeaux; put into this port for repairs, having on the 14th inst., off Cape Hatteras, experienced a hurricane from N. E., during which sprung foremast, split mainsail, &c.

Schr. Eveline, (of Philadelphia,) Yorke, Cardenas 6 inst., with sugar to Robert & Williams. Sld. in co. with bark Hamilton and schr. Witch Queen, for New-York.

Schr. S. Gesner, Thompson, Newburyport 4 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Matanzas, 11 ds., with sugar to McCready, Mott & Co. June 7th, lat. 24 50, long. 80 40, spoke bark Acme, hence from Vera Cruz.

Schr. Wauponsa, Savin, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., with corn and oats to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Marietta Tilton, (of Philadelphia,) Tilton, Sagua June 6, with sugar to master.

Schr. Mary Standish, (of Wellfleet,) Bucker, Cardenas June 5, with sugar to master.

Schr. Maggie Bell, (of Camden,) Gilkey, Ponce, P. R., June 1, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr Emeline Haight, Beebe, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Burton, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Johnson, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. River Queen, Baker, Providence, for Albany.

BELOW—Brig Eliza B., (Brit., of St. Johns, N. B.,) from Teneriffe.—By steamtug Underwriter, Capt. Fountain; also, 1 brig.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to W. N. W.

Sailed.

June 15—Ships Wm. Rathbone and City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; Wm. Frothingham, for Havre; Rhine, for London; Robert Treat, (Br.,) for Dublin; Klawitter, (Prus.,) for London. Barks, N. H. Gaston, for Barbados; Aaron J. Harvey, for Philadelphia; Willing, (Br.,) John Montgomery, (Br.,) and Queen of England, (Br.,) for Cork; Marmion, (Br.,) for Hull; Columbus, (Aus.,) for Cork. Brigs J. G. Anderson, for Cadiz; Spring Flower, (Br.,) for Cork; Gaffrido, (Ital.,) for Gloucester, Eng.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 1, brig Gen. Armstrong, for New-York, to sail 5th, the only Am. vessel.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

"CRY HAVOC, AND LET SLIP THE DOGS OF WAR!"

Ready, This Day:

WELLS' NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR,

Embracing a complete and reliable Map of the War Ground, on a large scale, showing, conspicuously, all the points of interest, including Forts, Harbors, Cities, Towns, Railroads, &c., so plain and distinct that it furnishes a ready guide to the thorough understanding of the War District.

The Sheet also embraces a Map of the United States, showing, in distinct colors, the loyal portion of the United States, the seceding and non-seceding Slave States.

ALSO,

Portraits of Gen. Scott, Gen. Butler, Gen. Prentiss, Gen. Wool, Gen Sanford, Gen. Harney, Col. Corcoran, Col. Blenker, Lieut. Slemmer, Col. Ellsworth, and Sergeant Brownell, with population of all the principal places within the War District, Table of Distances, and the History of the American Flag, with the Flag of our Union represented in contrast with the Rebel Flag.

Also, position of contending forces, &c., the whole combined making just the Map for popular reference.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS, SENT POST PAID.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom liberal inducements will be given. Address J. G. WELLS,
Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York,
Depot for all kinds of Union Goods.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY, child and nurse, in a private family, (farm-house preferred,) where there are no other boarders. Location must be quiet and healthy. Address, stating full particulars, and price, which must be low, X. Y., Station G.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid; one who understands dressmaking and fine sewing; she must be willing to go to the country for the Summer, and have good City references. Call for two days at No. 74 9th-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

MORAVIAN BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth Hall, Nazareth, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad, of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage, which leaves the American hotel at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms, $50, in advance, for three months board and tuition in the English branches German and vocal music; $5 to $10 per quarter for instrumental music, (piano forte, violin and organ,) drawing and ancient languages. The present session closes on Friday, June 28. Scholars are returned during the vacation in July, if desirable. The 77th annual session will open on TUESDAY, Aug. 6, 1861.

REV. EDWARD H. REUHEL, Principal.

Agents, Messrs. A. Bininger & Co., Nos. 92 and 91 Liberty-st., New York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment,—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

STEAMBOAT ENGINES FOR SALE.

One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
65-inch cylinder x 9 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
76-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
72-inch cylinder x 11 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
40-inch cylinder x 12 feet stroke.
One second-hand steamboat (beam) engine,
32-inch cylinder x 8 feet stroke.
Also, five second-hand steamboat boilers in good order.
Apply to
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

KINDLING WOOD.—OAK AND PINE AT 22 cents, for ten or more boxes. Knots and ends at 18 cents. Orders to C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

DR. COOPER, NO 14 DUANE-ST.—MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cur[ed]. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR HAVANA, via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship KARNAK, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

SATURDAY	May 25.
SATURDAY	June 22.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Nassau	$45.
To Havana	60.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TO LET AT CARMANSVILLE—ONE HANDsome cottage; also, two houses, with ten rooms each; also, two three-story brick houses, bakery in lower part of one—all overlooking the Hudson River—the best location on this island. Inquire of
B. F. CARMAN, No. 1 264 Broadway.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD FOR A party of ten or twelve persons at West Camp Landing, on the west bank of the Hudson River, ten miles from the Catskill Mountain House. Hudson steamers land morning and evening. Fare $1. Board from $3 to $5 per week. For particulars, inquire of D. J. & A. STURTEVANT, No. 117 Wall-st., third floor.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A HANDSOME frame cottage, 200 feet from Myrtle-av. Railroad, containing on first floor, parlors, dining-room and kitchen; nine (9) rooms on the second and third stories, with back stairs, gas and water. Apply on the premises, corner of Franklin and Willoughby avs., or to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.

TO DRUGGISTS OR GROCERS.—TO LET—Store and dwelling on the corner of Myrtle and Yates avs. Good stand for a druggist or grocer; will be let low for a term of years to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, corner of Lafayette and Franklin avs.

BUILDING PLOTS ON BERGEN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—Several beautifully located plots, from 4 to 16 lots each, at South Bergen, near churches and schools, two miles from Jersey City by horse railroad every ten minutes. For particulars, inquire at No. 41 Water-st.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-seventh Term commences on the 1st of May. For circulars apply to W. J. Widdleton, Esq., No. 24 Beekman-st.; E. Goodenough, Esq., No. 122 Nassau-st.; or address A. NEWMAN, A. M., Proprietor, or M. C. TRACY, A. M., Principal.

H. WORCESTER'S
IMPROVED PIANO-FORTES.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
FOURTEENTH-ST.,
Corner of 3d-av.

For a quarter of a century the instruments manufactured at the above establishment have ranked among the first in the country. In durability, strength and delicacy of tone and touch, they are highly appreciated by all who have given them a thorough trial. The proprietor, by giving his personal attention to the manufacture of each instrument, in all its details, is enabled to guarantee superior excellence and reliability in every respect.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts.,
NEW-YORK.

Draw at current rates in sums to suit on ALSOP & CO., Bankers, San Francisco, Cal. Also purchase San Francisco City and California State Interest Coupons.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.—All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years for the above complaints.

PRICE $1 AND 15 CENTS PER BOX.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, London, England, and sold by their agent, MILTON HARSANT, 3d-st. and Broadway; WM. S. [illegible], No. 274 Greenwich-st., N. Y., and by druggists generally. Her Majesty's commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

GARDINER'S

RHEUMATIC AND NEURALGIA

COMPOUND.

A certain, safe, and permanent cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and Salt Rheum. It is an internal remedy, driving out and entirely eradicating the disease, requiring no change in diet or business, and may be taken by children, and persons of the most delicate constitutions, with perfect safety.

TESTIMONIALS.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" is the best medicine for the disease that I ever saw.—CHAS. A. SMITH, No. 1 Old State House, Boston.

After suffering with Rheumatism twenty years, and being confined to my bed several weeks last Spring, I was entirely cured by the use of one bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound."—NORMAN T. AYRES, 75 Franklin-st., Boston.

Having been a constant sufferer from Neuralgia for eighteen months, and been driven by excruciating pain to the trial of numberless remedies, without obtaining relief, I was induced to try "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound." I have taken but one bottle, and am entirely well.—D. D. BAXTER, Dry Goods Dealer, No. 5 Appleton Block, Lowell, Mass.

I have been afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form, for a long time, and suffered more than can be imagined, except by those similarly afflicted. I tried one bottle of your Compound, and can honestly say that I believe myself entirely cured. JOHN A MORDO, Pearl-st. House, Boston, Mass.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of sufferings of several years' standing.—W. E. HODGKINS, No. 1 Old State House, Boston, Mass.

My son, ten years of age, has been for three years a great sufferer from Salt Rheum, his hands covered with sores, and in constant pain; one bottle of your Compound cured him.—J. W. HAMMOND, No. 20 Milk-st., Boston.

"Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" has entirely cured me of Neuralgia.—W. C. THOMPSON, Proprietor Pearl-street House, Boston, Mass.

One half a bottle of your Compound cured me of a severe attack of Neuralgia.—FANNIE S. THOMPSON, Pearl-street House, Boston.

I certify that my friend, Wm. T. Glidden, Esq., presented me with a bottle of "Gardiner's Rheumatic Compound," in 1856, when I was suffering with a painful attack of Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and that it proved to be of decided benefit.—ALBERT SMITH, Ex-Member of Congress from Maine.

The undersigned hereby certify that they have used "Gardiner's Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound" for the cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia and found, in every case, immediate and permanent relief. We have full confidence in its healing qualities, and would recommend it to all who are afflicted with these harassing diseases, as one of the safest and best medicines ever offered to the public.

S. HANCOCK, Jr., No. 20 South Market-st., Boston; Judge KITTREDGE, Vermont; W. H. ALLEN, Boston; ELMER TOWNSEND, Nos 45 and 47 Pearl-st., Boston; Capt. CHAS. G. DOLLIVER, Boston; SAMUEL WALES, Jr., City Hotel, Boston; C. KIRMES, No. 215 Washington-st., Boston; HENRY D. GARDINER, Webster-st., East Boston; GEORGE H. PLUMMER, No. 1 Maverick-square, East Boston; ABRAM WEEKS, Webster-st., East Boston.

The Rheumatic and Neuralgia Compound has been taken by hundreds of persons for Scrofulous Humors with great benefit.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, NO. 87 KILBY-ST.,
BOSTON, MASS.

Wholesale Agents for New-York,
J. C. WELLS & CO., FRANKLIN-ST.

For sale by Apothecaries generally throughout the United States. None genuine unless signed by
CHARLES F. GARDINER.

For sale by
C. J. WOOD & CO.,
No. 444 BROADWAY, New-York.
At Wholesale and Retail.

Sold also at No. 663 Broadway.

THE GREAT INSURRECTION.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

Sergeant, Wm. Gibbs; Hospital Steward, A. C. Dana.

Captains—Company A, Capt. Wild; Company B, Capt. Pearl; Company C, Capt. Walker; Company D, Capt. Stone; Company E, Capt. Baldwin; Company F, Capt. Adams; Company G, Capt. Snow; Company H, Capt. Carruth; Company I, Capt. Pond; Company K, Capt. Chamberlain.

Companies D, E and K are from Roxbury, Company H from Chelsea. The regiment hails from Boston. They have been several weeks encamped at Camp Ellsworth, West Cambridge. One company consists almost entirely of caulkers. All the men look hearty and stalwart. The health of the regiment is excellent.

As each company marched into the dépôt, it was received with cheers, and after the process of deglution and degurgation had fairly commenced, crowds were admitted to welcome old relations and acquaintances.

It was understood, when our reporter left, that as soon as the regimental baggage could be transferred, the regiment would take the cars and proceed to Philadelphia, and thence according to future orders. The officers were dined by the Committee at an adjoining restaurant.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

ARRIVAL OF A REGIMENT FROM ONEIDA COUNTY—A STAND OF COLORS TO BE PRESENTED.

The Fourteenth Regiment, New-York State Volunteers, Col. McQuade, will arrive in this City at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. A very beautiful regimental standard for this regiment was furnished by Tiffany & Co., on Saturday, to the order of gentlemen of our City. It is of the dimensions prescribed by State military regulations—six feet by six and a half, and its material a rich, dark blue silk, heavily fringed in yellow. The staff is of lancewood, mounted in fire-gilt, tipped with a silver spear-head, and so constructed as to fold together when not in use. The device of the flag, elegantly embroidered, represents the military arms borne by our New-York contingent, the shield containing in one half the State arms, and in the other the bars of the Federal coat. Over the shield is the State crest, the eagle perched upon the globe, and beneath it a graceful garter inscribed *Excelsior*. Under this motto is the Regimental designation, Fourteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers.

The Fourteenth Regiment has been encamped some weeks at Albany. It is mainly composed of Oneida County men, Utica, Rome, and other towns of the neighborhood, contributing companies. One company, and one that is sure to be efficient, however, is made up entirely of stalwart Welshmen, whom the storm of war has seduced from their farms on the hill-sides of Steuben. The regimental roll shows ten companies, of sixty-four men each, with the officers and drum corps, making up the regulation number—seven hundred and eighty. The Colonel commanding is James McQuade, of Utica, till now Captain of the well known "Citizen's Corps," of that city. The Lieut.-Colonel and Major went through the Mexican war. The above-named company, which was originated in 1836, under the patronage and instruction of the late Brevet-Major E. K. Barnum, at that time stationed in regular service, at Utica, has long held a most honorable position among the independent military organizations of the State, and now, volunteering for the war, worthily flanks a regiment, of which it has been in some manner the nucleus.

The Fourteenth is entirely made up of serviceable material, its members generally being well-to-do specimens of the farming population of Oneida. The time it has been in camp has not only availed to insure a more than ordinary discipline, but likewise to provide all things essential in the way of furniture and general equipment, so that it is perhaps in better marching order than any corps as yet numbered in the Empire State quota. Two regiments from the same county have preceded it, by way of Elmira. Besides this, the same good county has already given seven commanders of regiments to the cause of the Union.

The Fourteenth Regiment will reach the city by Tuesday's morning boat from Albany. At the landing it will be received by some three hundred natives of Oneida County, now resident in New-York. Since the programme of receptions and presentations has been under way, it may be remarked that such an astonishing number of Oneida-born folk has been discovered in our midst, as to warrant the belief that more residents of this metropolis date from that county than from any other in the United States. Measures have already been taken to form a permanent association of the New-York Sons of Oneida. The Marshal on Tuesday is to be Col. W. W. Backus, the first Captain of the "Utica Citizens' Corps." The regiment will march to the Park, where it will be reviewed by Maj.-Gen. Dix and the Mayor, after which the colors will be presented by Charles Tracy, Esq. Among the Sons of Oneida in the escort, the City clergy will be represented by Rev. Dr. Burchard, Rev. Dr. Whedon, Rev. T. L. Harris, and others; the legal fraternity by Judges Capron and Maynard, Wm. Curtis Noyes, S. H. Blatchford, Greene C. Bronson, Luther R. Marsh, Charles P. Kirkland, etc.; the editorial by Messrs. Porter and Wilder, of the *Post*; Elon Comstock, of the *Journal of Commerce*; Rowley, of Brooklyn; C. Edwards Lester and L. N. Fowler; while the less-distinguished men of miscellaneous classification are too numerous to mention.

COL. VON GILSA'S REGIMENT.

Col. Von Gilsa changed his head-quarters Saturday from Yorkville Park to Hamilton Park. Five companies of the regiment are now stationed at the latter place, while the remaining five, including the company of Zouaves, continue to occupy Yorkville Park. The regiment is under marching orders, and will leave the City this week, provided they receive their quota of arms and a few necessary equipments. Col. Von Gilsa visited Governor's Island yesterday, for the purpose of inspecting a quantity of muskets, intended for the men under his command. The hotel at Hamilton Park serves admirably for military purposes, and the grounds surrounding the building are level, and every way adapted to field movements and drill exercise. The hotel contains one room fitted up expressly for lady guests, and they may be assured that, upon visiting head-quarters, a kind welcome will be extended to them. Another room is completely filled with knapsacks, which have been stored away till the proper time shall arrive for their distribution. Several other rooms are used as sleeping apartments by the troops, and present a very neat and orderly appearance. Attached to the regiment is a band of twenty-four pieces, besides twenty drummers and ten buglers. The Colonel returns his most sincere thanks to the Ladies' Association of Dr. Thompson's Church, corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, for haversacks and shoes. Also to the Ladies' Association of the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue, for sixty-seven flannel under-shirts, received by Adjutant Kleinschmidt for the benefit of his regiment.

SECOND REGIMENT SCOTT LIFE GUARD OFF.

First Division New-York Volunteers,
Head-Quarters, New-York, June 15, 1861.

Col. J. H. H. Ward, Thirty-eighth Regiment Volunteers:

Sir: The following dispatch has just been received:

Albany, June 15, 1861.

Special Orders, No. 271.—*To Major-Gen. Dix:*

Major-Gen. Dix will order the Thirty-eighth Regiment New-York State Volunteers to proceed on the 18th inst. to Washington, *via* Harrisburgh, and report to the Secretary of War.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

J. MEREDITH READ, Jr., Adjt.-General.

In obedience to the foregoing order, you will prepare your command to go by the evening train from Jersey City on the 18th instant—Tuesday next.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Headquarters Thirty-eighth Regiment, N.Y.S.V.,
East New-York, June 15, 1861.

These orders are hereby promulgated.

The members of the regiment are hereby ordered to be in readiness to march at 10 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday morning. A few more recruits will be received up to 6 o'clock P. M., Monday, 17th June. Uniforms will be furnished immediately after enlisting. Rations and pay will commence on signing the roll.

J. H. HOBART WARD, Colonel.

Wm. A. Herring, Adjutant.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT—COL. VON STEINWEHR.

Col. Von Steinwehr has at present about 800 men under his command, and continues to make Elm Park his rendezvous. It is expected they will receive orders during the week to march forward to Chambersburgh, Penn., to join the central army stationed at that point. The regiment were fully uniformed last week. Arrangements are being made by ladies and others to present the corps with beautiful and appropriate banners previous to their departure.

WILSON ZOUAVES.

New-York, June 16, 1861.

All the remaining members of the Sixth Regiment Volunteers, under the command of Col. Wm. Wilson, will report themselves promptly at head-quarters, Tammany Hall, at 10 o'clock this, Monday morning, to receive instructions for the immediate embarkation to join their regiment. By order of

A. T. WHITING, Senior Captain.

THE PARK BARRACKS.

No troops, save a single unattached company, commanded by [illegible] Capt. Atwood, have been quartered at the Park Barracks since last Friday, when the Seventeenth Regiment vacated them and went down to the encampment at Quarantine, which had been occupied by the Sixth Regiment, Col. Wilson. It is the intention of the Quartermaster's Department to have all the buildings thoroughly cleaned and fumigated before they shall be reoccupied. They will not be ready until Wednesday.

COMMISSION OF MAJOR-GEN. DIX.

Although Gen. Dix has been doing the duties of a Major-General for some time past, it was only yesterday that he received the commission appointing him to that dignity. He is now fully entitled to the rank of Major-General.

THE BATTERY ENCAMPMENT.

Col. McCunn's Regiment—the Thirty-seventh—still holds undisputed sway at the Battery. The men only lack their arms, uniforms, &c., to make them ready for the field. These, it is understood, will be furnished to-day; and on Wednesday, probably, they will embark either [illegible] or Fortress Monroe. The regiment had become very efficient in field manœuvering [illegible] quarters which it occupied before going to the Battery barracks.

RELIGIOUS EFFORTS AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Rev. L. C. Lockwood, Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association, is devoting his entire time to this sphere of labor, and finds great encouragement in his work. He devotes himself at once to the spiritual and temporal interests of the regiments. Last Monday he made a second visit to the Second Scott Life Guard, at East New-York, and to a part of the Anderson Zouaves, two miles east, and presented to both regiments tracts and volumes, which were thankfully received. He also delivered to the latter an additional number of song-books, bought with the donation of the previous day. These gifts excited hearty gratitude. He visited other regiments during the week, among which were Wilson's Zouaves. He was very kindly received by the Colonel, as he had been on a previous visit. He claimed not to be very religious himself, but to be most friendly to the exertion of religious influences on his men. He sent for a pious man in his ranks, who accompanied the Chaplain from quarter to quarter. Tracts, papers and song-books were received with avidity, and prayer was made in many of the quarters; and warm expressions of gratitude returned for the interest taken in these hardy, but not heartless men. Several pious men in the regiment purpose to hold stated prayer-meetings during the campaign. Two hundred song-books were on Saturday deposited with the Artillery Company of the Ninth Regiment, to be distributed among the regiment at the seat of war. Yesterday morning the Chaplain visited the Anderson Zouaves, at Camp Lafayette, Salterville, N. J. The reception of Col. Riker, on his return from Washington, was a scene long to be remembered for the blending of religion and patriotism, as will be seen in the following account:

THE ANDERSON ZOUAVES.

On Saturday, the part of this regiment that has been quartered two miles from East New-York, joined the corps at Salterville. In this beautiful place, shaded by a grove and fanned by sea breezes, the regiment, numbering between 800 and 900, are very comfortably quartered. Col. Riker has shown his competency for his post by his untiring and successful exertions. He was most cordially greeted yesterday on his return from Washington. In response, he made a very able and inspiring speech, which was enthusiastically cheered. He thanked the men for the patience they had exercised, and congratulated them on a better time coming, and hoped they would prove worthy of him whose name they bore. As he spoke every eye was filled with tears and every heart throbbed with emotion. Gen. Wetmore, of the Union Defense Committee, being introduced, made a very pertinent and eloquent address, in which he stated that the hearing of the ear had not half equaled the sight of the eyes, in regard to the stalwart men and noble Colonel and associate officers of this regiment, and only expressed the regret that he was not 20 years younger, that he might share the duty and honor of fighting in so holy a cause. Rev. L. C. Lockwood, who was present, seconded the remarks of the Colonel about the better day coming, and asserted, not as a myth, but as a reality, that this was becoming a pet regiment of New-York City, and the ladies of several Churches, with whom he has had conference, are now at work making under-garments and Havelocks for the regiment. He also made a prayer, invoking God's special blessing upon the regiment. At 3½ o'clock, Mr. C. C. Leigh and the Chaplain conducted a meeting among the regiment, in which the greatest attention was given and a happy impression made. The regiment signified unanimously, by the raising of the hand, a desire for a prayer meeting, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, next Wednesday evening.

COL. LANSING'S SEVENTEENTH VOLUNTEER REGIMENT.

This fine body of men, mustering over 900, have taken possession of the Staten Island Quarantine Barracks, lately occupied by Col. Wilson's "Zouaves." They are hugely pleased with the change, and are especially delighted with the parade and drill grounds, which, if not very level, are extensive and delightfully located. Col. Lansing has succeeded in procuring all the equipments and uniforms for his regiment. Yesterday the men made a great display of their new toggery. Some of them could not resist the temptation of wearing their great coats, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the day. One would think that there was not a great need of such garments in the sunny regions where the regiment is likely to commence operations.

Col. Lansing does not expect to remain long on Staten Island, but requires a few days to get his men accustomed to field movements. Under so able a commander much may be effected in a short space of time. By the end of the week it is more than probable that the Seventeenth will receive marching orders for the seat of war.

COL. MATTHEWSON'S FIRST CALIFORNIA REGIMENT.

Col. Matthewson's First California Regiment (the thirty-second of the New-York State requisition) is quartered at New Dorp, Staten Island, where barracks on the Park plan have been hastily and somewhat imperfectly erected. The men complain of want of ventilation in the sleeping apartment, and that the roof of the shanty is not weather-tight; also that the food is inferior in quality to that which they had in this City. The grumblers, however, are in the minority; the bulk of the men seem to be content with rough fare, and thoroughly well pleased with a soldier's life. Their quarters occupy a central position, and, although distant from the steamboat-landings, are easily reached by the railroad from the Vanderbilt dock. The ride is a delightful one, and can hardly fail to attract a large number of visitors to Camp Yates, as the place is called. About 750 men are now under Col. Matthewson's command, very few having uniforms or equipments. The general health of the camp is said to be excellent, and the neighborhood perfectly salubrious. A few cases of measles, however, have occurred, and two of small-pox. The latter were removed to this City; one of the sufferers is almost convalescent, the other died yesterday. In consequence of this sad event, the flags were all the day at half-mast.

THE STATEN ISLAND FERRIES.

The officers of the various regiments now encamped on Staten Island complain bitterly that there is no night boat from the City. They are frequently detained here, during these busy times, and are necessarily put to great expense at hotels, all of which would be avoided if a boat were leaving at 10 or 11 o'clock. As there are two ferries now, it seems strange that the common want of the Islanders should be utterly disregarded by both.

BENEFIT OF THE BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

An advertisement in our columns announces a concert in aid of this fine body of men, to come off at the Academy of Music, next Saturday evening.

NEW MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

A new military organization, under the name of the Brooklyn Greys, is about to be organized, in the Eastern District. The uniform will be the same as the National Volunteers, and it is their intention, when the organization is completed, to volunteer for the war.

RECRUITS FOR SICKLES' BRIGADE.

One hundred and fifty volunteers, for Sickles' Brigade, arrived here, yesterday morning, by the steamer *Empire State*, from Fall River, and immediately departed, in a steam-tug, for Camp Scott, Staten Island.

THE BROOKLYN VOLUNTEERS.

In announcing the taking of a collection for the aid of the regiment of volunteers, known as the Brooklyn Phalanx, Rev. Mr. Beecher last night made in their behalf an earnest appeal for relief, in the shape of towels, pins, needles, shirts, handkerchiefs, shoes and such like. The ladies of Plymouth Church and of others also, meet daily for the purpose of clothing the men. Any aid which the friends of the cause desire to extend will meet a welcome, if sent to the rear entrance of Plymouth Church. The regiment is to be mustered into the service of the United States on Wednesday next, by Major Franklin, United States Army. It is now at "Camp Plymouth," on the Island. Recruiting goes on briskly at the Brooklyn Armory, and it is desirable that all intending to join this, the only volunteer regiment from Brooklyn, should do so at once. The uniforms for the men are made, and the only necessary prerequisite to their distribution is the taking of the oath of allegiance. Before departure, the regiment will march to Plymouth Church, occupy the body of the house, and listen to a sermon from the pastor.

RELIEF FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

"The Woman's Central Association of Relief for the Army" desires to acknowledge receipt of the following contributions:

For the week ending June 8, 1861:

From the *Courier and Enquirer*, $38 75; *Evening Post*, $6 96; New-York *Sun*, $15 75; *World*, $47 48; *Tribune*, $42 96: and by the hands of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, from Mrs. D. Mayo, $10; Mr. R. W. Howard, (Providence,) $10; Mr. Wm. Kemble, $5; Mr. Thorn, $20; Fernando Wood, Esq., $50; Mr. Colles, $10; Mr. David Stewart, $25; Mr. W. F. Coles, $30; Mr. Gibbes, $10; Mr. Henry Grinnell, $5; Mr. Gaelet, $25; Mrs. Ledig, $12 50; Mrs. J. L. Graham, $10; Mrs. Gerry, $25; Mrs. J. G. King, $20; Mrs. Bancroft Davis, $10; Mrs. E. D. Morgan, $30; Mrs. Ray, $50; Mrs. W. F. Cary, $20; Judge Vanderpool, $50; Hon. M. H. Grinnell and others, $70; Cash, (C. A. D.,) $100; Mr. D. Fearing, $20; Mr. Jas. Lenox, $200; Mr. Benj. Nathan, $50; Mr. Isaac Pell, $25; Cash, $20; Mr. J. D. Wolfe, $200; Mrs. C. L. Spencer, $200; Misses Hadden, $50; Mrs. A. C. Kingsland, $50.

And for the week ending June 15, 1861:

Mrs. Murdock, $5; A Friend, $5; Mrs. W. H. Newman, $50. By the hands of Mrs. Hamilton Fish, from Mrs. Alexander Duncan, $100; Mrs. Bull, $25; Mrs. Coles, $100; Miss E. C. Jay, $50; Mrs. Kermit, $50; Mrs. Johnson, $25; Mrs. Bancroft, $20; Mrs. Babcock, $10; Mrs. W. B. Duncan, $25; Mrs. Parish, $25; Two Ladies, $20; Mrs. Moran, $50; Mrs. Chas. King, $20; Mrs. Ambrose Jordan, $20; Mr. H. B. Pierrepont, $50; Cash, $10; Mrs. John Jay, $50; Miss Mary Jay, $20; Mrs. Blainger, $10; Mrs. Dash, $10; Gov. King, $50; Mrs. Benson, $50; W. C. Bryant & Co., $25; Anonymous, $100; Cash, $100; Mrs. C. Suydam, $50; Mrs. John [illegible], $50; Mr. Robert J. Livingston, $100; Miss Louisa M. Livingston, $50; Mrs. Henry J. Chauncey, $50; Mrs. Daniel Parish, $100; Mrs. Harris and Miss Van Horn, $20.

HOWARD POTTER, Treasurer.

POSTSCRIPT.

MONDAY, 4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

LATEST NEWS OF THE REBELLION.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Sunday, June 16.

A letter before me, from a gentleman in England, says: "One of our largest dealers in hardware, metals, &c., states that the manufacturers at Manchester and Sheffield, as well as elsewhere in Europe, are alarmed lest there should be a revolution here among the laboring classes, should the American war continue long." He adds: "The fact is, these men now acknowledge that America has been the best customer England has had, and the prospect is that many of her largest manufactories will necessarily be closed, at any rate for a time, in view of the great falling off among purchasers in the English market.

OCCUPATION OF LEESBURGH.

At Vienna, 15 miles from Alexandria, the report is current among the rebels that the Federal forces are now in possession of Leesburgh.

Rumors are rife in town this morning from the West, that the Kentucky regiment attached to Gen. Johnson's command, recently stationed on the Maryland side of Harper's Ferry, have deserted in a body, in consequence of the order of evacuation, and have all returned to Kentucky.

Capt. Hollins, of Greytown memory, who recently resigned, but whose name was at once stricken from the Navy list, will not prove a serious loss. When this skillful officer bombarded Greytown, he omitted to remove the metallic caps from the fuses of his shells, and Englishmen actually secured several of them, unexploded, which they sent to Europe. By this means, the character of our fuse was made known in London.

A REBEL OUTRAGE.

Dr. Richards, a well-known physician of this city, procured a pass and went into Virginia to bring home his son from school. He was arrested by the Disunionists, and has been sent to Richmond, where he is still detained. His horse and carriage were returned to town, minus the Doctor, very greatly to the distress of his family.

A Mr. Crouse was shot by his own brother, at Georgetown, on Friday. The offender is in prison, to answer for the deed.

THE MICHIGAN THIRD ARRIVED.

The Michigan Third arrived in town this morning, about one thousand strong. They marched up the avenue and went into quarters.

The Massachusetts Fifth have their celebration in camp, of the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, to-morrow.

AT MANASSAS JUNCTION.

A gentleman residing in this city, who has a sick son in the secession army at Manassas Junction, got permission to visit him, and returned to-day. He confirms the accounts previously received, that the troops are suffering from want of good water, and that evident preparations are being made by the rebels to retire from the junction. For a supply of water now, they are compelled to send to a stream four miles distant from the camps, the wells around being insufficient. He reports that there are not so many troops there as have been stated, though he could not ascertain with any degree of accuracy what was the real extent of the force there. The position is well fortified, however, and but for the dissatisfaction constantly apparent among the soldiers, they appeared to him in condition to make a stand. He does not believe, however, that their intention is to meet our forces there at all, but, on the contrary, that as soon as the Harper's Ferry fugitives can join them, the whole body will retreat to Richmond.

SHAKING HANDS WITH A REGIMENT.

The President and Secretary Seward to-day visited the camps of the Cayuga and Onondaga Regiments. The President shook hands with each member of the Cayuga Regiment. I have seen nearly all of our great men, from Jackson down, go through the "pump-handle movement," but there certainly never was a man who could do it with the celerity and *abandon* of President Lincoln. He goes it with both hands, and hand over hand, very much as a sailor would climb a rope. What is to the satisfaction of all is, that he gives a good honest, hearty shake, as if he meant it.

PAYING THE NEW-YORK TROOPS.

The State Paymaster has about concluded paying the New-York troops for the time due previous to their leaving the State. The regiments at Fort Monroe have also been paid off.

A large number of army ambulances have been received. They are of the latest pattern, and each will carry four men lying down, and eight on seats.

Samuel Ricker, Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, has been recalled. He was found to be laboring in the interest of the rebels. A successor, Mr. Hosmer, had been appointed, but died before reaching his Consulate.

THE SIXTY-NINTH MOVED FORWARD.

The Sixty-ninth were moved forward to-night, probably towards Fairfax Court-house. The boys were on parade when Gen. McDowell gave the order, and in fifteen minutes' time they were on the march. Two companies of the Twenty-eighth were ordered to man the entrenchments vacated by the Sixty-ninth. It is thought, as I have said, that the regiment is to go to Fairfax, but in reality I think it is a reconnoisance in force, mostly undertaken to habituate the men to that kind of work.

A gentleman who arrived from Fairfax, this evening, reports two regiments of rebels at that place. If this be true, they may find some wild Irishmen in unpleasant proximity to them, providing they don't run before the Sixty-ninth catches them.

The New-York Eighth will move over the river towards Dixie early in the morning. It is probable that other regiments from this side will follow suit in a few hours.

PROSPECT OF A FIGHT.

The prospect of a fight is thought to be a little more flattering than it was yesterday. Throwing forward troops to Fairfax would naturally indicate aggressive movements on the part of the rebels, and the Government commanding are evidently preparing for such a possibility. I'll wager a trifle, however, that such advance, if made, will be but to cover the retreat of the main body.

The train of cars captured on the Alexandria and Leesburg Railroad has been put to good use in repairing the bridges and track upon that road. To-day it ran out some fifteen miles from Alexandria, to a village called Vienna, carrying a detachment of four hundred men detailed from the First Connecticut. While up the road a reconnoitering party from the telegraph corps, who were running on a hand-car, discovered two bridges which had been saturated with camphene and fired. The telegraph men succeeded in extinguishing the fires in both cases, before any material damage was done, and the train returned safely, taking up the workmen as it returned. In passing the vicinity of Springhill, three shots were fired from a grove. One ball came close to Gen. Tyler, commander of the troops, but passed him, and struck Private Bugbee, of the Hartford Light Guard, inflicting a severe wound in the breast. A squad of cavalry were signaled to surround the grove, and a body of the Infantry also surrounded a house adjoining, into which two men had been seen to run. They were secured, and in the act of reloading their guns. Of course they were brought down to Alexandria. Some females who were in the house denied all knowledge of the men who were found in the house.

THE NEW GUNBOATS.

The bids for the gunboats are being opened. I understand the bids range from forty-two thousand to seventy-five thousand, and that probably the average of the responsible and known builders will not be above sixty-five thousand. It is probable that forty will be constructed, and that bids enough will be received to insure the construction of the whole number within the shortest time required by the Navy Department. They are to be about 500 tons measurement.

The weather has been very hot to-day. This evening it is cool, with a shower in prospect.

LEO.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

Quincy, Ill., Sunday, June 16.

I learn from a messenger from St. Josephs, Mo., last evening, that Col. Curtis' Regiment of Iowa Volunteers had made their head-quarters at St. Josephs, Mo. His forces have been distributed over one hundred miles of the Hannibal and St. Josephs Railroad.

Col. Bates' First Regiment is distributed along the same road. He has taken the locomotives from the North Missouri road, to prevent their falling into the hands of the rebels.

There are no troops at Hannibal. About 100 are stationed at the bridge near Palmyra.

Fears were entertained there of an attack.

Last night, some of Col. Curtis's force had a difficulty at the Station, 20 miles east of St. Josephs.

The Agent's son had some words with one of the soldiers. He drew a pistol, declaring that he would have no sauce from an Abolitionist soldier. The soldier immediately shot him dead.

ANOTHER SKIRMISH AND VICTORY FOR THE FEDERAL TROOPS.

St. Louis, Mo., Sunday, June 16.

Company J, Col. Browne's Regiment, which went out on the North Missouri Road Saturday, returned to-night with a secession flag and eight prisoners, captured at Wentsville.

REPORTS FROM ST. LOUIS.

St. Louis, Sunday, June 16.

Two bridges at Sheregan and Centralia, on the Northern Missouri Railroad, were burned Friday night and Saturday morning.

Col. Solomon's regiment went out on the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad last night.

Col. Brown's regiment, with four pieces of Artillery, followed this P. M.

Three companies of Col. Tallman's regiment (reserve guard) went out on the North Missouri Railroad yesterday, to protect the bridges on that route, and to coöperate with the forces already sent out in that direction.

A special dispatch from Jefferson City to the *Democrat* says, "The steamer *City of Louisiana* arrived this morning with Col. Bornstein's Regiment, a batallion of which is now stationed at the Capitol."

Judge Morrison, State Treasurer, was also aboard as a prisoner, but has been released.

Several tons of sheet lead and a large quantify of potatoes and bacon were seized as contraband.

Jeff. Rogers, with $45,000 worth of Treasury warrants, designed to pay the soldiers in the southwest expedition last winter, and the steamer *McDowell*, lying opposite to here, are also in possession of the Federal forces.

PROVISIONS RETURNED FROM LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Sunday, June 16.

The steamer *Prioress*, from Madison, Indiana, brought down to-day 700 barrels and 300 casks of Bacon, part of which she landed, but subsequently taking all aboard, she returned with her cargo to Madison.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE JURA OFF FATHER POINT.

DEATH OF COUNT CAVOUR.

The American Question in England.

Another Declaration in Regard to Privateers.

Cotton and Provisions Steady—Breadstuffs Dull.

Father Point, Sunday, June 16.

The steamship *Jura*, from Liverpool, at 4 P. M. 6th, *via* Londonderry 7th, passed this point at 9 o'clock for Quebec.

Steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool early on the morning of the 6th.

The steamship *City of Baltimore* sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 5th, taking £161,400 in specie.

The *Adriatic* took out news that the British Government would not permit privateers or armed vessels to take prizes into British ports, Lord John Russell, in his letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, directing them to carry out this intention, says it is done to secure the strictest neutrality. Mr. Liddell gave notice that he would ask the Ministers if this interdiction is not at variance with former practice and reason for a change of maritime policy.

The London *Times* editorially replies to the outcry of the Northern States against England, and shows that it is ungrounded.

Lord John Russell said in Parliament that the Government had no knowledge of the Canadian Volunteer Regiment having tendered their services to the United States Government, and of course could not say what action should be taken.

Prince Napoleon had embarked for Spain.

The Paris Bourse was dull; rentes 69c. 35f.

Count Cavour continued ill, but his symptoms were not alarming. He had been bled for the sixth time.

The Queen of Spain had given birth to a Princess.

The Prussian Chambers, by a decisive vote, materially reduced the credits asked by the Government for army purposes.

The Bombay mail of the 12th of May had reached England. News unimportant.

The position of the Irish members relative to the Galway subsidy was again debated, and several disclaimed any intention of tampering with the Government.

Lord Stanley had given notice of his intention to ask what steps the Government had taken to prevent the violation of neutrality in the case of regiments of volunteers from Canada, who offered their services to the United States.

Five cases, containing 100 rifles, directed to the Commercial Bank of New-York, and intended for the steamer *Adriatic*, were stopped at Galway, the agent of the line having refused to let them pass.

Lord Elgin, at the banquet given him by the Grocers' Company, London, said he doubted if we could have trade with China without political relations, although he agreed it was not political relations but trade that was wanted. He believed the relations were established on a footing not likely to be disturbed in the future.

FRANCE.

Politics unimportant.

The Bourse was flat and lower. Rentes 69f. 20c., being influenced mainly by Count Cavour's illness, which caused considerable anxiety in Paris.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Herald* argues that Italian independence will be buried in Count Cavour's grave, and the Peninsulas become mere dependencies of France.

ITALY.

Count Cavour died this morning (the 6th inst.,) at 7 o'clock. The event has caused a profound sensation. On the evening preceding his death his stage became so alarming that great emotion was evinced by the people. At Turin immense crowds surrounded his residence.

Signor Minghetti has been entrusted, *ad interim*, with the portfolios of foreign affairs, and Gen. Fauti with the provisional administration of marine.

It is rumored that Garibaldi contemplates a visit to America in a month or two, if a war in Italy appears unlikely.

AUSTRIA.

The Empress is suffering ill-health.

In the Hungarian Diet, the address to the Emperor, by Mr. Deak, was adopted by the Lower House by three majority, the votes being 155 for and 152 against.

The Prussian Chambers closed on the 5th inst. with a speech by the king. He said the results of the Session tend to confirm the Government in the line of policy adopted, and will, also, augment the importance of Prussia in Germany and Europe. The rates of credit for the Army [illegible] any vital principles. The military organization of Prussia was strong and satisfactory.

He said the Danish Government has not entirely yielded to the demands of the German Federal Diet. The proposals made by Denmark do not afford a certain prospect of a solution of the pending questions, but the nature of the relations between Prussia and the Great Powers offers a guarantee that they will not be affected by the energetic measures which may become necessary within the frontiers of German Federal Territory. He concluded with aspirations for peace and prosperity.

LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

(*By Telegraph to Londonderry.*)

Paris, Friday.

It is asserted that Count Arese and Marquis Daselo have arrived in Paris.

Madrid, Friday.

The Queen is progressing favorably, and the royal infant is well.

According to news received here from Tangiers, it is almost certain that a satisfactory arrangement will be come to with Mexico on the question of indemity.

Turin, Thursday, June 6.

At the reopening of the Chamber of Deputies to-day, the President announced the death of Count Cavour amid the expressions of profound grief on the part of the Assembly. He spoke on the great loss that Italy had sustained, and described the signal services rendered by Count Cavour.

Signor Riles then said the Chamber should participate in the Italian national mourning by suspending the sitting for three days. We are deeply afflicted by the misfortune that has deprived us of the wisdom of so illustrious a statesman. We must not, however, allow ourselves to be discouraged nor quit the paths we have hitherto followed. He whom we mourn for, expressed in his last moments unshaken faith in the future of Italy, showing himself convinced that the principles of unity and independence would finally triumph. We firmly hold this faith. Let us sincerely rally round the throne of a valiant and loyal Prince, and we shall be then able to attain the end to which, thanks to our tenacity, we are happily so near.

The Tribune of the Chamber of Commerce will be draped in mourning for twenty days. The Senate has taken the same resolution.

Signor Minghetti, Minister of the Interior, then announced that the Ministry felt it necessary to remain provisionally in office.

Turin, Friday.

The *Italia*, of to-day, announces that the King has summoned Sig. Ricasoli to his palace.

Rome, Tuesday, June 4.

Prince Pombein, having refused to withdraw his signature from the petition for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome, has been exiled by the Pope.

FRANCE.

A bill has been presented to the Legislative body for the construction of third-rate telegraph lines. Twenty-two different branches are mentioned, the total length being 828 miles, the expense of which will be about 14,000,000 francs.

It is stated that the Emperor will send an aide-de-camp to represent him at the funeral of Count Cavour, and it is also reported that Prince Napoleon will be present.

The *Lombardo*, of Milan, announces that the Police authorities of that city have discovered a vast conspiracy against the Government, with numerous ramifications.

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—JUNE 5.

The sales of Cotton for two days have been 20,000 bales, including 13,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is firmer, under the advices per *Great Eastern*, but the supply is liberal. The sales to-day (Thursday) were 12,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing steady.

Trade Report.—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable, the market being quiet and steady, with a fair demand for Yarns for the Continent.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs Market is dull, with a small demand, at weak prices. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co., and others, report: Flour very dull, and quotations are almost nominal. Wheat has a declining tendency; Red Western, 11s. 3d @12s. 4d.; White, 12s @14s. Corn dull; Mixed, 30s. 6d. @30s. 9d; Yellow, 31s.; White 32s.@34s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

Provisions generally are steady. Bigland, Althya & Co. report—Beef, firm; Pork, steady; Bacon, heavy; Lard, heavy, at 52s.@54s.; Tallow, dull.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Ashes, quiet; Pots, 34s.6d.@35s.; Pearls, 36s.6d. Sugar, dull. Rice, steady. Rosin, steady; common, 6s.6d.@6s.8d. Spirits Turpentine, dull, at 45s.@47s.6d.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs have a downward tendency, and all qualities have slightly declined. Coffee steady. Tea unchanged. Rice steady. Tallow—There is little inquiry, and prices are weak, quoted 54s. 6d. Linseed Oil 30s.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

The money market is generally unchanged. Consols closed Thursday at 89⅝@89⅞ ex dividend for Money, and 90⅛@90⅜ for Account.

American Stocks.—Sales of Illinois Central at 40½@39½ dis.; Erie, 20½@21½.

Funds continue heavy and drooping. In the Discount market the supply was rather less abundant, but good bills were readily taken at 5½. The demand at Bank was slack.

LATEST COMMERCIAL.

By Telegraph to Londonderry.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, 6th.

The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 78,500 bales, including 16,500 to speculators, and 12,000 to exporters. The market opened quiet, but closed at full prices under small sales, since the advices per *Great Eastern*. The sales to-day (Friday) were 10,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing firm, at the following quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	8⅝d.	7 15-16d.
Mobile and Uplands	8⅜d.	7 11-16d.

The total stock in port is estimated at 1,147,000 bales, of which 900,000 bales are of American descriptions.

The advices from Manchester continue of an unfavorable character.

Breadstuffs.—Flour very dull, with a declining tendency. Wheat dull and irregular; Chicago and Milwaukee 11s. Corn dull; mixed offered at 30s. Provisions steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Friday Noon.—Consols 89¾@90 ex-dividend.

American Stocks.—Sales to-day were, Illinois Central 40½@39½ dis., Erie 20½.

A Propeller Burnt.

Erie, Sunday, June 16.

The propeller *Cataract*, from Cleveland to Dunkirk, owned by Frank Perew, of Buffalo, loaded with flour, tobacco, alcohol, &c., burned, at 3 o'clock this afternoon, off this place. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Four persons are known to be drowned by the swamping of a small-boat, namely, John Horrigan, watchman; Hugh Kilpatrick, wheelman; John Pasey and C. H. Gueans, deck-hands. The survivors were brought here by a tug boat, which went to their relief.

The fire originated from Alcohol. The clerk saved the books and papers.

Large Fire at Peoria.

Peoria, Ill., Saturday, June 15.

A fire, this, morning, destroyed the dwelling-house of James Miller, and spread to the adjoining lumber-yard. The principal losses are: Jas. Miller, $10,000; Bennett & Harrison, lumber, $3,500; C. J. Stecks, hotel, $10,000. Other smaller losses, making a total of $35,000 to $40,000. Insurance, $22,000.

Upsetting of a Boat—Six Persons Drowned.

Boston, Sunday, June 16.

The pleasure-boat *Hiawatha*, with a party of 13 aboard, capsized to-day, during a squall in the harbor. Six persons were drowned, namely: Geo. Neilson, Thos. Kelly, Dennis Flynn, Jas. McCarty, Thos. Wright and Dennis McCarthy. Seven were rescued by the pilot-boat *Phantom*.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

Father Point, Sunday, June 16.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool, passed this Point at midnight.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans in Paris up to May 31, 1861, at the office of L'Herbette, Kane & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse.

George Schoendorff, Udolpho Wolfe, W. K. Strong and family, Edward May, A. D. Moyne, Jr., Geo. G. Byrd, New-York; D. H. Burke, New-Orleans; Jas. Biddle, St. Louis; Mrs. [illegible] and family, Rochester, N. Y.; C. F. Spang, Pittsburgh, Penn.; Joseph Ayres, [illegible]; Francis Williams, Jersey City; W. M. Ward, Auburn, N. Y.

Nicholas Longworth, Esq., the well-known millionaire, [illegible] with a serious accident [illegible]. At about six o'clock P. M., while sitting in a half-sleeping state at a second-story window, he accidentally fell from his seat into the garden, a distance of [illegible]; his right arm was broken, and his face much bruised by the fall. He had been indisposed for some time, and was slowly recovering when the sad casualty befell him.

Trotting on Union Course.

A very exciting contest took place Saturday on the Union Course, between gentlemen's road horses, for $4,000. Mile heats, best three in five. The horses were *Tartar*, driven by Horace F. Jones, and *Rattlesnake*, driven by D. Pifer, both well known as fast ones. A large number of the friends of the owners of both horses were on the Course, and much money changed hands, *Rattlesnake* being the favorite. *Tartar*, who had lost the two first heats by breaking into a gallop, won the third through the like mishap to *Rattlesnake*; but was again defeated in the fourth heat by some bad breaks, which gave the race to *Rattlesnake*.

RECAPITULATION.

	1st heat.	2d heat.	3d heat.	4th heat.
Rattlesnake	1	1	2	1
Tartar	2	2	1	[illegible]

Time—2:36, 2:34, 2:44, 2:42½.

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, [illegible]

Flour steady. Wheat lower, with [illegible] this morning; sales 8,000 bushels No. 2 [illegible] Club, at 80c.; 18,000 bushels No. 1 ditto, at [illegible]; 12,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, at 77c.; 13,000 bushels red Winter, at $1 11. Canal Freights 1c. better. *Lake Imports* to-day, 16,000 bbls. Flour; 536,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 32,000 bushels Oats. *Canal Exports*—400 bbls. Flour; 181,000 bushels Wheat; 17,000 bushels Corn; 8,000 bushels Oats; 6,000 bushels Rye; 18,000 bushels Barley.

Albany, Saturday, June 15.

Flour steady. Wheat in light supply; sales, 3,000 bushels white Michigan, at $1 42, and small lots choice do., at $1 55. Corn a shade better; sales, 5,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 43c. Oats in good supply, and lower; Chicago, 30c.; State, 32c. Whisky, 16c @16¼c. *Shipped by tow*—7,100 bushels Corn, 11,900 bushels Barley, 81,800 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Oats.

Oswego, Laturday, June 15.

Flour steady. Wheat dull; sales 2,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at 98c. Corn quiet. Canal Freights dull, but steady; on Flour 28c., Wheat 8c., Corn 7c. to New-York. *Lake Imports*—1,350 bbls. Flour, 6,300 bushels Wheat, 5,700 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—26,000 bushels Wheat.

New-Orleans, Saturday, June 15.

Cotton—Sales of 29 bales; the stock in port, by actual count, is 7,460 bales, all in the presses and pickeries. Sugar, 4½c.@4¾c. Flour declining; sales at $7 75.

Philadelphia, Saturday, June 15.

Flour—quiet; superfine $5@$5 25. Wheat dull; red $1 22@$1 27; white $1 30@$1 40. Corn firm at 54c.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Bienville, from Havana—I. R. [illegible], E. Dew, Guiterrez, F. Martinez, J. M. Artache, Y. [illegible], F. Gov. Weller and son, F. Canalesso, lady and servant; B. Williams, A. Deville, Mme. A. Guilliard, niece and servant; Mr. De Pino and lady, Capt. F. Reiney, J. Cabrera, Miss Amelia Forbes, F. Thompson, [illegible] strong and lady, T. Henry, J. Scofield, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Walters, Mr. Baker, Mr. Drysdale, Mr. [illegible], Platenius, Mr. Durresulie, H. K. Smith, [illegible], Mr. Patterson, G. Nevil, W. Barnes, Mr. Rowley, Mr. Doniphan, Henry C. Hall, Mr. Arguelles, Mr. Pere, M. Wheat, M. Bevens, J. Burris, M. Rebello, J. Milliken, Mr. Murphy, W. Thompson, Mr. MacHugh, M. [illegible]dal and son, A. Diaz, N. Corombra, W. Waugh, J. Dagrey, lady and two children, P. Montainu and son, Juan Rueda, Mr. Burnham, Timothy Paige, Mrs. Deschapelles, son and daughter, Mr. Burnham, P. Fernandez, Mr. Mathews, Mr. Demon, Mrs. [illegible] and servant, F. J. Martin and lady, V. Anita and servant, M. O. Davidson, Mr. Graham, Mr. Shown, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Birbeck, F. Suarez, Capt. Leavitt.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 28 | Sun sets.... 7 33 | Moon sets..12 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2 07 | Gov. Island.. 2 56 | Hell Gate... 4 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, June 16.

Arrived.

Steamer Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to E Bynner.

Ship Ironsides, Chase, New-Orleans May 26, Pass L'Outre 26th, in ballast, to Nesmith & Sons. June 6, off Double-headed Shot Key, spoke Br. bark Harold, of Shields, from Havana, for Falmouth. 10th, off Charleston, was boarded by U. S. steamer Flag. 13th, lat. 32 40, lon. 75 20, saw an American bark, showing a red flag, with a black star in the centre.

Ship Milton, Prentis, Boston 5 ds. Will load for Liverpool.

Bark Eberhard, (Brem.,) Wiegmeyer, Bremen April 25, via New-Orleans Bar May 29, in ballast, and 100 passengers to Reckuagel & Co. The E. was bound to New Orleans, and was ordered off by the U. S. steam frigate Brooklyn.

Bark Hannah Secor, Brooks, Liverpool March 29, via Mobile Bar May 11, and Havana 3d inst., with salt to Frost & Forrest.

Bark B. Colcord, Colcord, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Teresa has arrived from Maracaibo; bark Hamilton, of Philadelphia, from Cardenas.

Brig Isabella Jewett, (of Bucksport,) Reed, Trinidad, Cuba, May 26, with molasses to J. E. Ward & Co. June 12, at 7 P. M., lat 34 12, lon. 73 39, was boarded by the U. S. sloop-of-war Vandalia, S. Phillips, Lieut. commanding, and boarding officer, Lieut. Chas. E. Fleming, who reported all well.

Brig Northern Light, (Br., of Maitland, N. S.,) [illegible]son, Havana 13 ds., with molasses to Whitman, [illegible] & Co.

Schr. J. P. Wallace, Staples, Taunton 3 ds., with nails. On the 13th, at 11 o'clock P. M., when off [illegible] Haven, came in collision with an unknown schr., which carried away 6 staunchions, rigging fore and aft, tore mainsail and split jib.

Schr. Southerner, Bellows, New-Orleans May 22, with staves, bound to Bordeaux; put into this port for repairs, having on the 14th inst., off Cape Hatteras, experienced a hurricane from N. E., during which sprung foremast, split mainsail, &c.

Schr. Eveline, (of Philadelphia,) Yorke, Cardenas 9 inst., with sugar to Robert & Williams. Sld. in co. with bark Hamilton and schr. Witch Queen, for New-York.

Schr. S. Geaner, Thompson, Newburyport 4 ds., with potatoes to master.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Hammond, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to McCready, Mott & Co. June 7th, lat. 24 50, long. 80 40, spoke bark Acme, hence from Vera Cruz.

Schr. Wauponsa, Savin, Smyrna, Del., 2 ds., with corn and oats to B. N. Fox.

Schr. Marietta Tilton, (of Philadelphia,) Tilton, Sagua June 6, with sugar to master.

Schr. Mary Standish, (of Wellfleet,) Bucker, [illegible] June 5, with sugar to master.

Schr. Maggie Bell, (of Camden,) Gilkey, Ponce, P. R., June 1, with molasses to R. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Thos. B. Smith, Briggs, New-Bedford, for Albany.

Schr. Emeline Haight, Beebe, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Burton, Providence, for Albany.

Schr. Ann Elizabeth, Johnson, Providence 2 ds.

Schr. River Queen, Baker, Providence, for Albany.

BELOW—Brig Eliza B., (Brit., of St. Johns, N. B.,) from Teneriffe.—By steamtug Underwriter, Capt. Fountain; also, 1 brig.

WIND—During the day, from S. W. to W. N. W.

Sailed.

June 15—Ships Wm. Rathbone and City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool; Wm. Frothingham, for Havre; Rhine, for London; Robert Treat, (Br.,) for Dublin; Klawitter, (Prus.,) for London. Barks, N. H. Gaston, for Barbados; Aaron J. Harvey, for Philadelphia; Willing, (Br.,) John Montgomery, (Br.,) and Queen of England, (Br.,) for Cork; Marmion, (Br.,) for Hull; Columbus, (Aus.,) for Cork. Brigs J. G. Anderson, for [illegible]; Spring Flower, (Br.,) for Cork; Gaffrido, (Ital.,) for Gloucester, Eng.

Foreign Ports.

At Ponce, P. R., June 1, brig Gen. Armstrong, for New-York, to sail 5th, the only Am. vessel.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

PER JURA.

Arrived from New-York—30th, Central America, Malta; Victoria, Hamburg; Omega, Cuxhaven; American Congress, Denagemies; Trosic, Bristol; N. Deeset, Belfast; Ophelia, Kingston; Charter Oak and Indiana, at Clyde. 5th, Quickstep and Violet, at Deal; Lady Franklin, James Hovey, and Golden Rule, Liverpool.

Arrived from Boston—1st, S. J. Bryant, at Cronstadt.

Arrived from New Orleans—31st, George E. Chase, at Isle of Wight; 1st, Juniata, Santander; F. Lemming, Trieste; May 2, Rowan Tree, Mauritius; 3d inst., Blankenburg, at Nuremburg; Cavalier and James Montgomery, Havre; Pearl, Belfast; 5th, Emily A. Olsl, Henrietta Marcy, Young Sam, and Harvest Queen; 6th, St. Paul, Liverpool.

Arrived from Charleston, 4th, Columbo, 5th, Gordon, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Havana—Armah, at Queenstown; 4th, Queen; 5th, Ocean Romp, Liverpool.

Arrived from Baltimore—1st, Julia, at Belfast.

Sailed for New-York, May 17—Sclavonia, from Marseilles; 1st, Colony, Sligo; 6th, Falke, Belfast.

LATEST, VIA LONDONDERRY.

Arrived from New-York—Herald, at Bremen; [illegible] and F. W. Brune, Havre; N. H. Gould, Marseilles.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Mastilius, Portland; G. Battis, Liverpool.

Arrived from Savannah—Johanna, at Bremen; [illegible]ley, Bristol.

Arrived from Baltimore—Joseph Clark, at Bremen.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

"CRY HAVOC, AND LET SLIP THE DOGS OF WAR!"

Ready, This Day:

WELLS' NEW MAP OF THE SEAT OF WAR. Embracing a complete and reliable Map of the War Ground, on a large scale, showing, conspicuously, all the points of interest, including Forts, Harbors, Cities, Towns, Railroads, &c., so plain and distinct that it furnishes a ready guide to the thorough understanding of the War District.

The Sheet also embraces a Map of the United States, showing, in distinct colors, the loyal portion of the United States, the seceding and non-seceding Slave States.

ALSO,

Portraits of Gen. Scott, Gen. Butler, Gen. Prentiss, Gen. Wool, Gen. Sanford, Gen. Harney, Col. Corcoran, Col. Blenker, Lieut. Slemmer, Col. Ellsworth, and Sergeant Brownell, with population of all the principal places within the War District, Table of Distances, and the History of the American Flag, with the Flag of our Union represented in contrast with the Rebel Flag. Also, position of contending forces, &c., the whole combined making just the Map for popular reference.

PRICE ONLY 15 CENTS, SENT POST PAID.

Agents wanted everywhere, to whom liberal inducements will be given. Address J. G. WELLS, Corner Park-row and Beekman-st., New-York, Depôt for all kinds of Union Goods.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED FOR A LADY, child and nurse, in a private family, (farm house preferred,) where there are no other boarders. Location must be quiet and healthy. Address, stating full particulars, and price, which must be low, X. Y., Station G.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A PROTESTANT woman as lady's maid; one who understands dressmaking and fine sewing; she must be willing to go to the country for the Summer, and have good City references. Call for two days at No. 74 9th-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock.